武經總要

五

吳子問孫武曰衢地必先據若吾道遠發後雖馳車驟馬至不能先則如之何武曰諸侯參屬其道四通我與敵相當而傍有他國所謂重者必先重幣帛使約和旁國交親結恩兵雖後至衆已屬矣我有衆助彼失其黨與諸國犄角震鼓齊攻敵人驚恐莫知所當

重地

入敵已深國糧難應資給將士不挾何敢兵法曰入人

之地深而難返背地邑多者為重地難返之地入人之境已深過人之城已多津梁皆為所背也重地則掠吾將繼其食所入既深津梁皆為所持糧道不無阻絕須掠人畜積給我軍用而持久伺敵者也又曰凡為客之道入深則專主人不克言大凡為客攻伐若深入敵則士卒有必死之志專一則主人不能勝掠於饒野三軍足食謹養而勿勞併氣足力運兵計謀為不可測養士氣併兵為不可測度之計又曰深入敵人境須掠其田野使我足食然後閉壘養之勿使勞苦氣力盛一發取勝也投之無所往死且不北言皆死戰而不奔北也死焉不得言士必死安有不得勝之理也

道行久卒勞敵在吾前而伏吾後營吾左而守吾右良車驍騎要吾隘道則如之何武曰先進輕車去軍十里與敵相候接斯險阻或分而左或分而右大將四觀擇空而取皆會中道倦而乃止也

圍地

入則隘險歸則遷迴進退無從雖衆何用能為奇變此地可由兵法曰所由入者隘所從歸者遷彼寡可以擊吾衆者為圍地出入艱難易設奇覆又曰背固前隘者

圍地也則謀艱難之地與敵相持須用奇險詭譎之謀吾將塞其闕圍其三面開其一面塞之則人死戰吳子問孫武曰吾入圍地前有強敵後有險阻隘路敵絕我糧道利我走勢鼓譟不進以觀吾能則如之何武曰圍地之宜必塞其闕示無所往則以軍為家萬人同心三軍齊力并炊數日無見火烟故為毀亂寡弱之形敵人見我備之必輕則告勵士卒令其奮怒陳伏良卒左右險阻擊鼓而出敵人若疾擊我則前鬭後拓左右犄

角也又曰敵在吾圍伏而深謀示我以利索我以旗紛紛若亂不知所之奈何武曰千人操旗分塞要道輕兵進挑陣而勿搏交而勿去此敗謀之法

死地

力戰或生守隅則死兵法曰疾戰則存不戰則亡為死地進兵行師不因鄉導陷於危敗為敵所制左谷右山前窮後絕野無水草軍乏資糧一人當隘萬夫莫向是也死地吾將示之以不活示之必死令自奮求生不活者為填井毀竈焚燒實貨是也又曰死地則戰此地速為死戰則生俟士卒氣衰糧餉又

絕則不死何待也投之亡地然後存陷于死地然後生衆陷于害然後能為勝敗吳子問孫武曰吾師出境軍於敵人之地敵人大至圍我數重欲突以出四塞不通欲勵士激衆使之投命潰圍則如之何武曰深溝高壘示為守備安靜勿動以隱吾能告令三軍示不得已殺牛燔車以饗吾士燒盡糧食填夷井竈割髮損冠絕去生慮將無餘謀士有死志於是砥甲勵刃并氣一力或攻兩旁或作奇震鼓疾

引而去之令敵半出而擊之利支者如我與敵人各守高險中有平地狹而且長出軍則不能成陣攻敵則自下禦上彼我之勢俱不利便如此則當引去伏卒待之敵若躡我候其半出發兵擊之則無不利若敵先出以誘我我不可出也

隘形

隘形者敵先將守隘我去之若無守我從之兵法曰隘形者我先居之必盈之以待敵若敵先居之盈而勿從不盈而從之盈滿也言遇兩山之間中有通谷則須當山口為營與兩山口齊如水之在器與口齊也如此則平易險阻皆制在我而得以出奇也若敵人得隘反如此以待我

險須近谷而處有水草之利也視生處高生者陽也處高而南向也戰隆無登隆高也敵人在高我不可自下往高迎敵人而接戰敵處高易攻是也此處山之軍也凡寇敵先據山谷攻戰進戰與平地不同或登峯教山戰陟嶺或援樹引藤或透險緣巖須素教之令便習也絕水必遠水寬敵令渡也客絕水而來勿迎之於水內令半渡而擊之利半渡勢不併易擊而敗也欲戰者無附於水而迎客附近也近水迎之敵必不渡視生處高視生而向陽遠視也軍處高遠見敵勢則敵不得潛來出我不意者也無迎水流水流之地可以溉吾軍可以流毒藥一云逆上流而營軍兵家之忌也此處水上之軍地絕斥

澤惟亟去無留若交軍於斥澤之中必依水草而背衆樹不得已與敵會於斥澤之中卻須有水草林木而處之此處斥澤之軍也平陸之軍處易言於平陸必擇其坦易平穩之地以處軍使我車騎得以馳逐也面右背高前死後生戰便也太公曰軍必左川澤而后立陵死者下也生者高也下不可禦高戰不便於軍馬也此處平陸之軍也凡四軍之制黃帝所以勝四帝者也吳子問孫武曰敵人保據山險擇利而處之糧食又足挑之則不出乘間則侵掠為之奈何曰分兵守要謹備勿懈潛探

奇策亦不過是此名將之所察而愚將之所陷也
上下山阪出溪澗而中國之馬弗與也（與猶如也）險道
傾仄且馳且射中國之騎弗與也風雨罷勞飢渴
不困中國之人弗與也此匈奴之長技也若夫平
原易地輕車突騎則匈奴之衆易撓亂也勁弩長戟
射疏及遠則匈奴之弓弗能格也堅甲利刃長短
相雜遊弩往來行伍俱前則匈奴之兵弗能當也
材官騶發（騶矢之善也）矢道同的則匈奴之革笥木薦

前世名將必以奇制之而不與爭馳逐也南方夷蠻其性剽悍狠怒樂為盜賊而勢不能堅惟用標槍旁牌飛刀環刀木弩以為兵械善為藥箭中者大叫信宿輙死依山阻水怙持其險急則竄伏緩則鈔掠浮船則水道多絕陸行險阻不進非中國之所能擊此之法利於平地以奇畧誘其人隱伏積兵竊發而擒之誘之之術多縱反間出甘言重幣招致使來則入吾計中國之民屋宿火食衣被

楚陣整而不久燕陣守而當走三晉陣理而不用三晉韓趙魏也夫齊性剛其國富君臣驕奢而簡於細人其政寛祿不均齊威王新立不理國政委於卿大夫故言驕奢而祿不均簡者輕易細人皂隸牧圉之人也一陣兩心前重後輕上驕下怨故曰兩心擊之之道必三分之獵左右脅而從之其陣可壞卒不敢偷其生故其陣自壞也秦性強其地險秦左崤函右汧隴終南太白在前朔方郡固其後其政嚴賞罰甚明人不讓皆有鬭心故散自鬭也秦孝公用商鞅強國之術人皆勇於戰怯於私鬭也擊此之道必先示之以

利引而去之士貪於得而離於將乘乖設伏其將
可取楚惟弱江淮之間地薄人性怯懦其地廣其政躁其人疲
故整而不久楚悼王急於政令故躁疲者整而不能久也擊此之道襲
亂其屯先奪其陣輕進速退奬而勞之勿與爭戰
其軍可敗驚其屯聚出其不意以動其氣既則勿與戰楚人轉薄不能持久自敗散之
燕性慤士厚以深故性端慤其人甚好勇義寡詐謀地近番戎俗習
騎射好勇好鬬而無機變擊此之道觸而迫之淩而遠之馳而
後之使上疑而下惑整我車騎必避之使怒其將

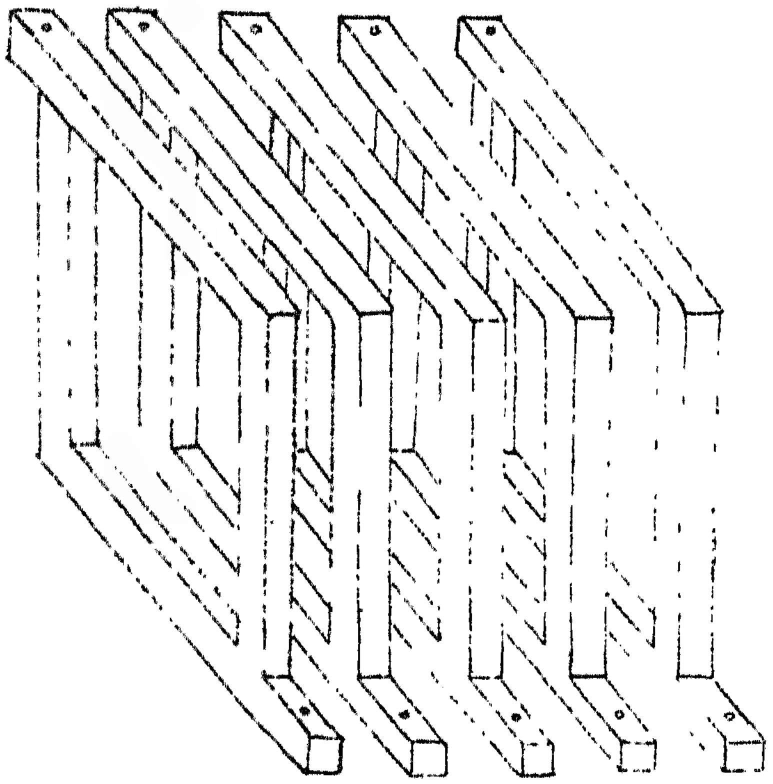
可慮迫之使用及怒遠之令疑惑性拙不可怒怒則必死可出奇取之三晉中國也其性和其政平有成計而施於用一不中式則勝負隨至故陳豨不守漳水而高祖擒之龐涓失計於馬陵而孫臏破之成安君不保井陘終擒於韓信慕容超不固大峴卒敗於劉裕趙奢之登北山秦兵雖強而莫上李弼之據渭曲齊師雖衆而弗利上見故事門得失之鑒較然如斯可不務哉

土俗

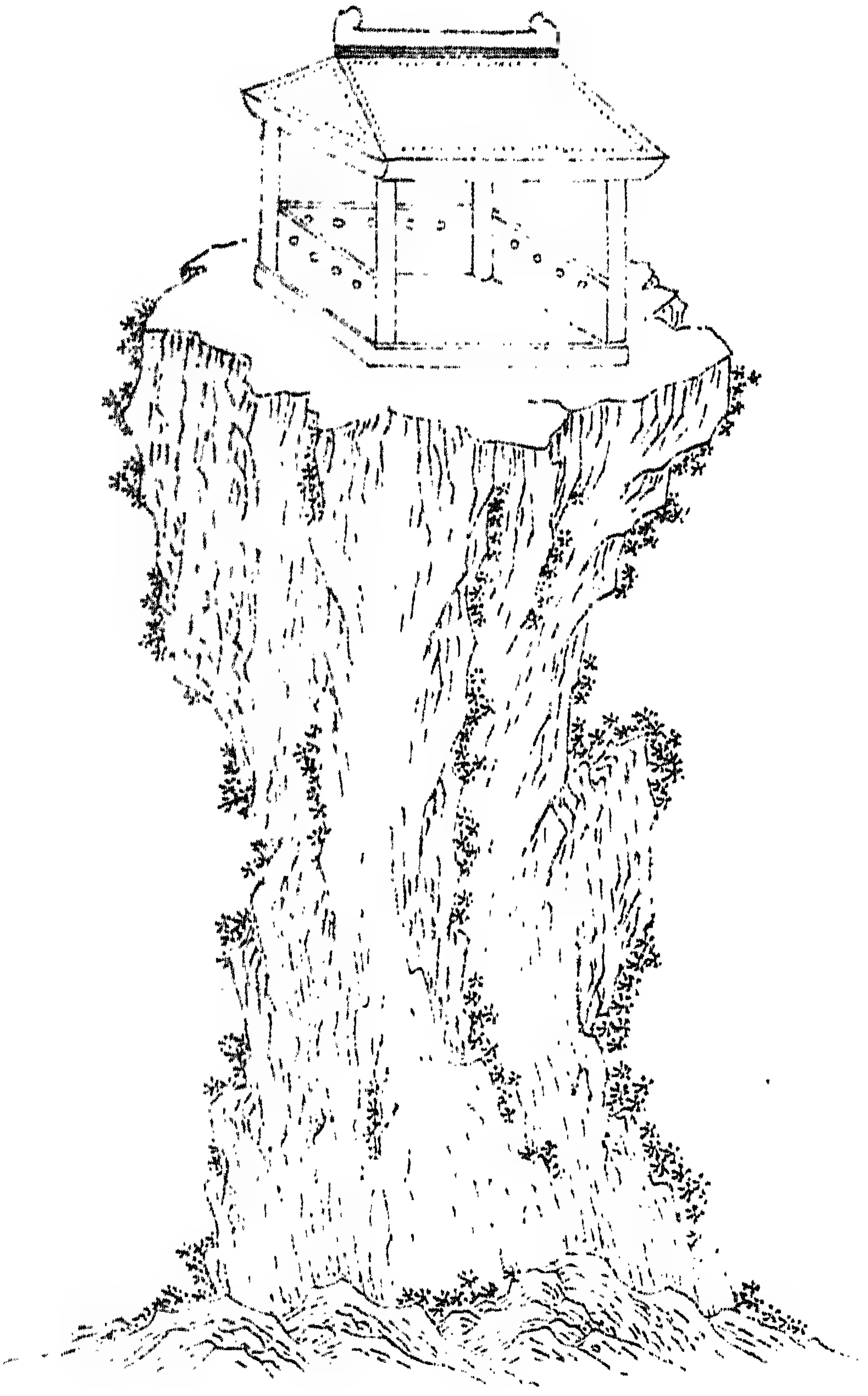
去不可近也所謂絕澗者山水深大之地也天井
者天形下大水可及之地也天羅者山澗迫狹可
羅絕人之地也天牢者林木隱蔽葭葦深廣之地
也天陷者道路泥淖人馬不通之地也天郤者土
多溝坑坎陷木石之地也常令吾遠之敵近之吾
迎之敵背之軍行有險阻潢井生葭葦山林翳薈
者必謹覆索之此伏姦之所也故兵行迹有所不
攻攻地有所不爭者謂此類也夫出師有主客用

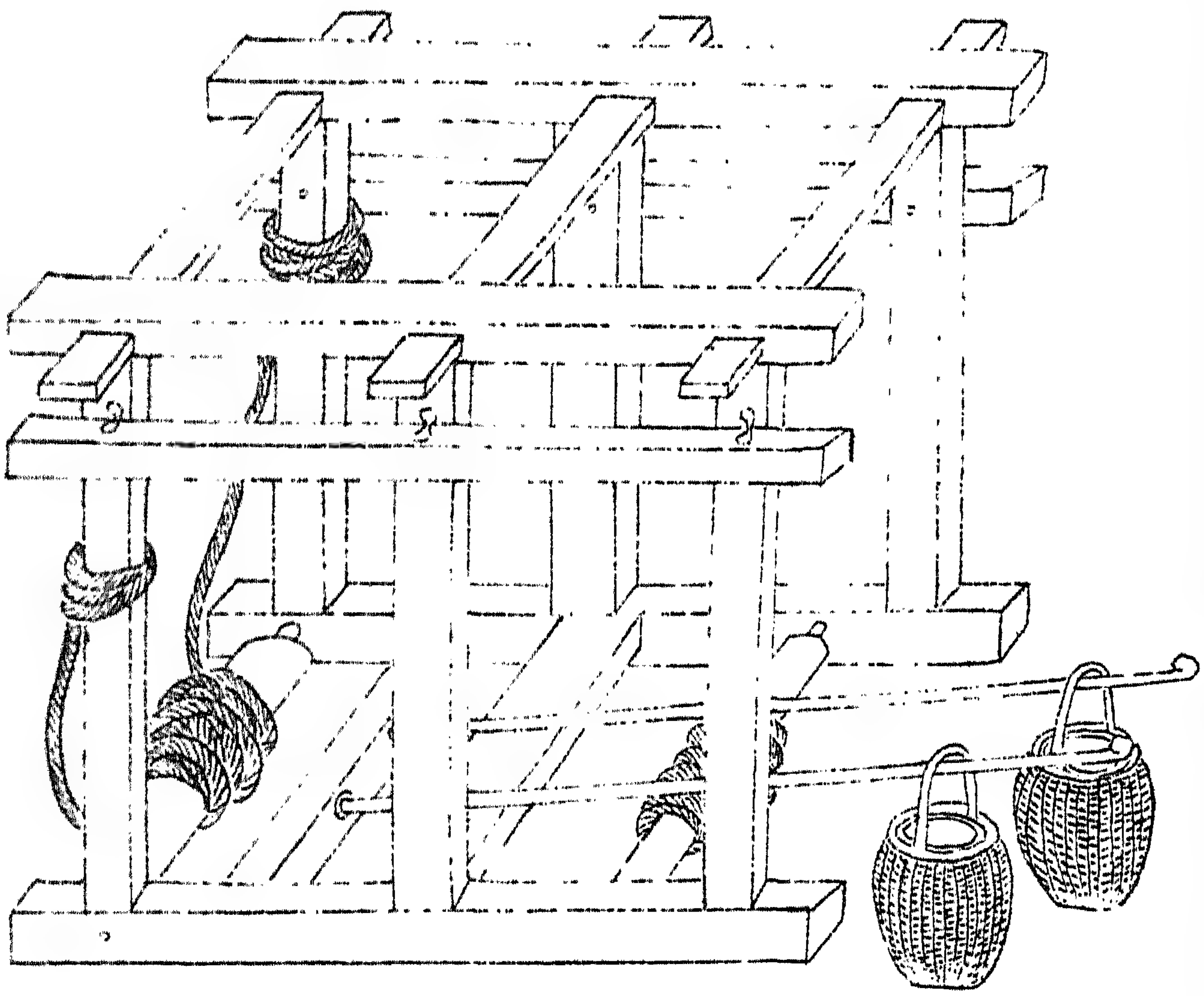
武經總要前集卷九

地道

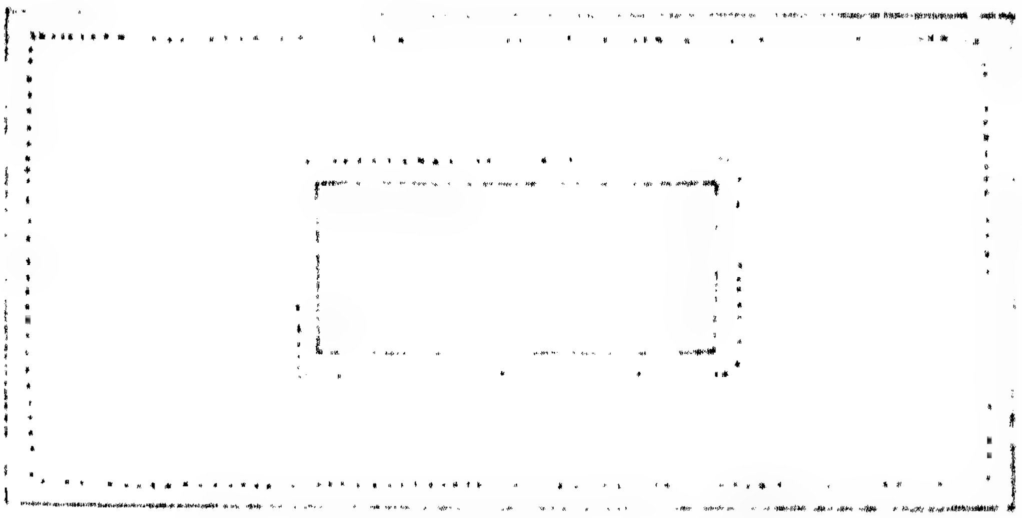


距闉



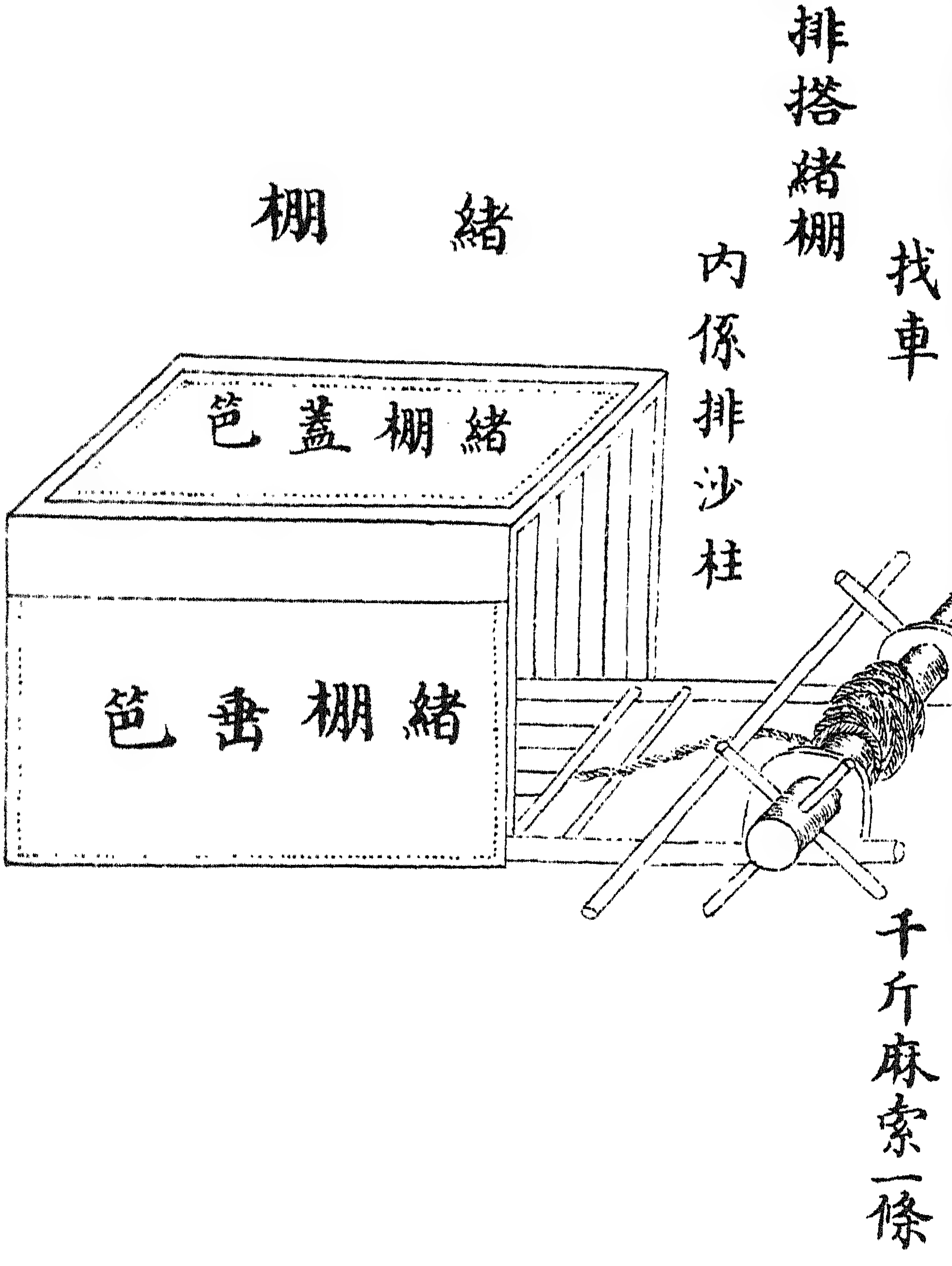

不排搭緒棚
梯
盤
土筅子

緒棚蓋笆

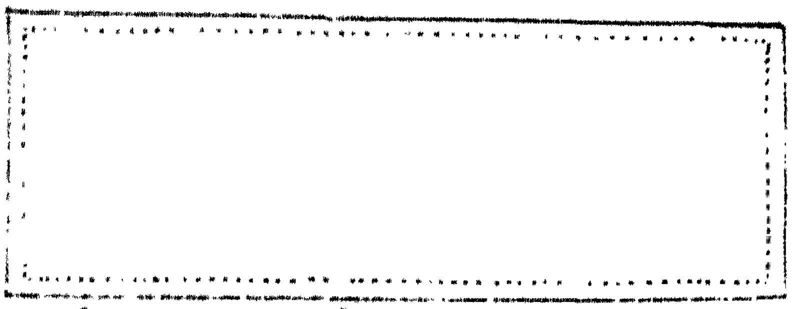


緒棚垂笆

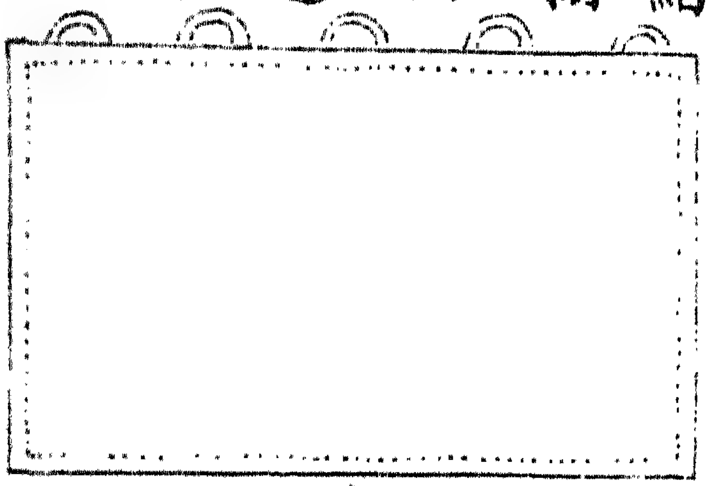
緒棚



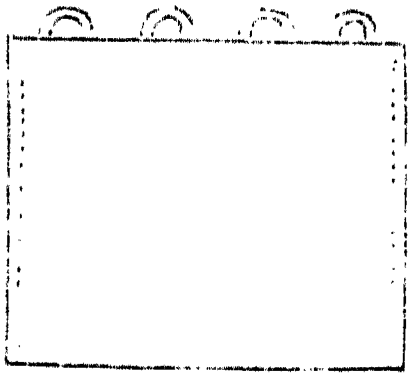
緒棚蓋芭



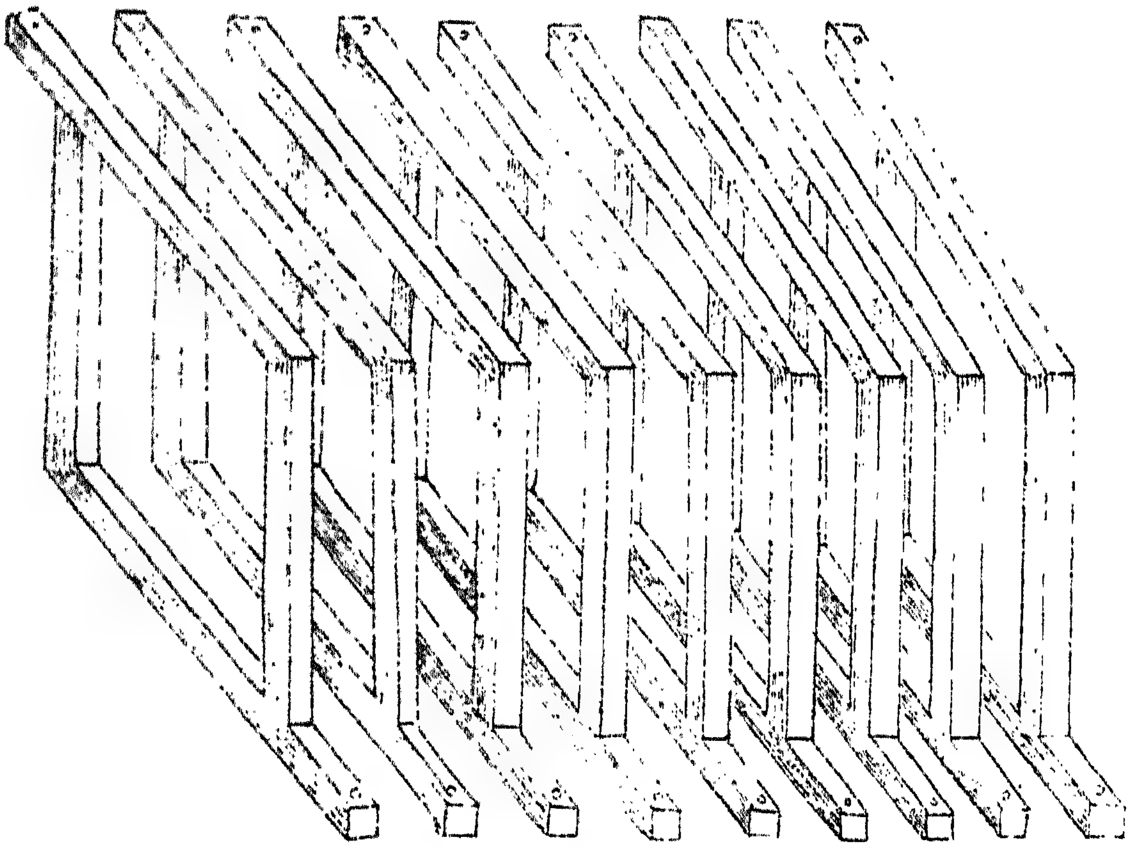
緒棚雨邊垂芭



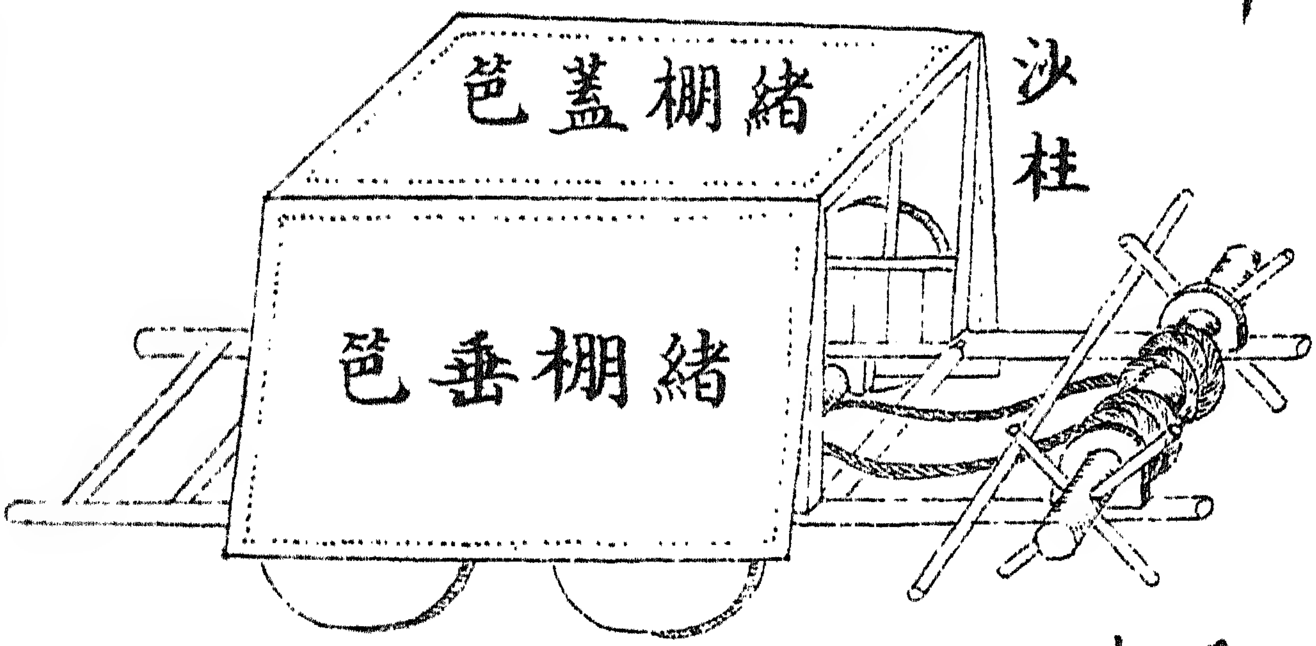
緒棚雨邊垂芭



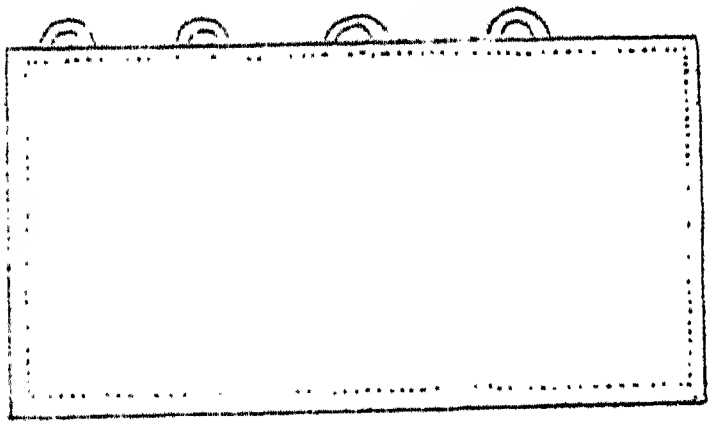
不排搭緒棚



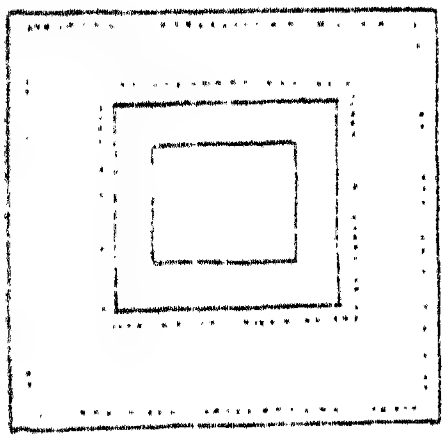
找車



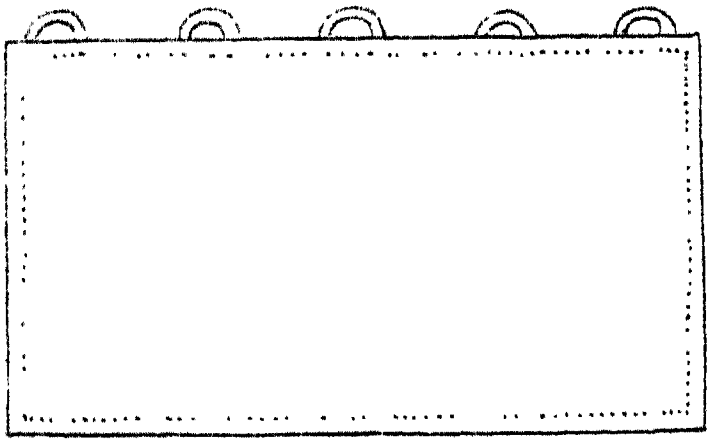
鴈翅笆



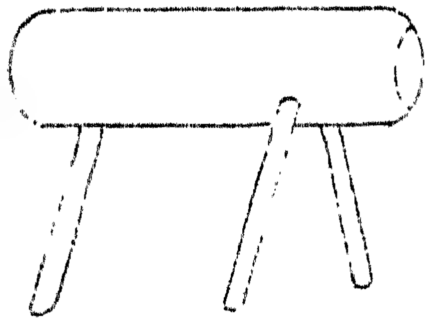
屏風笆



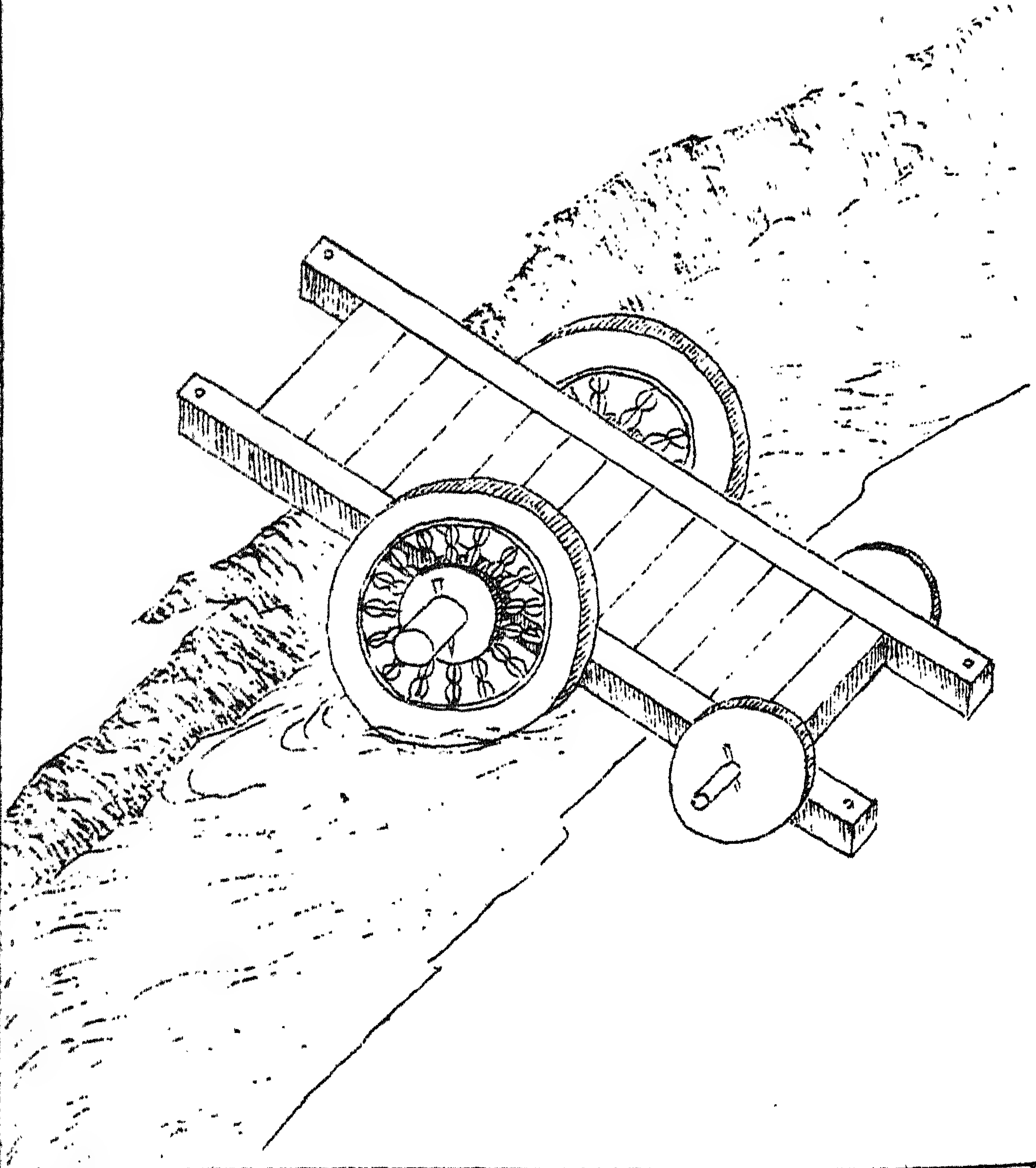
鴈翅笆



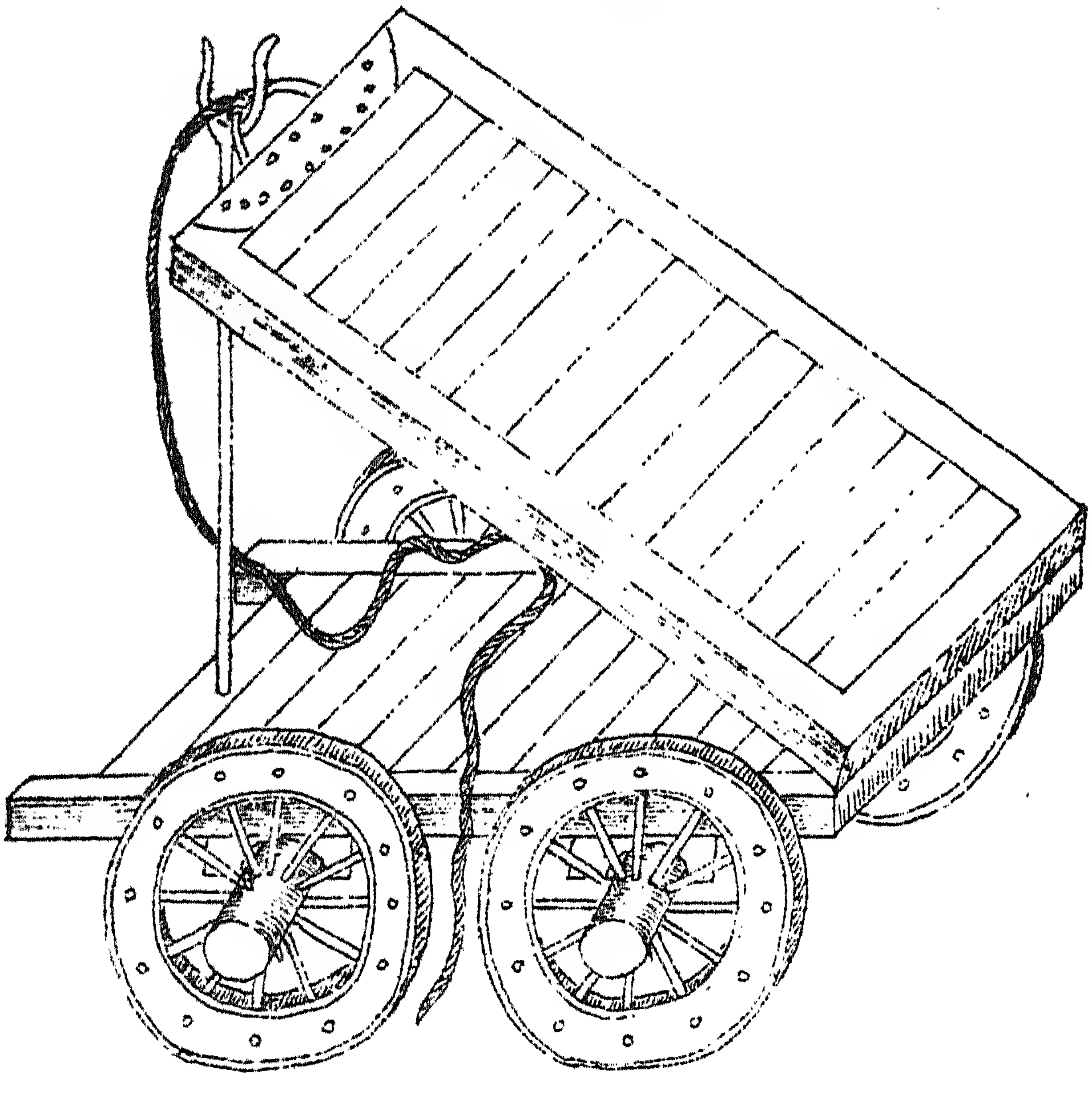
水馬子

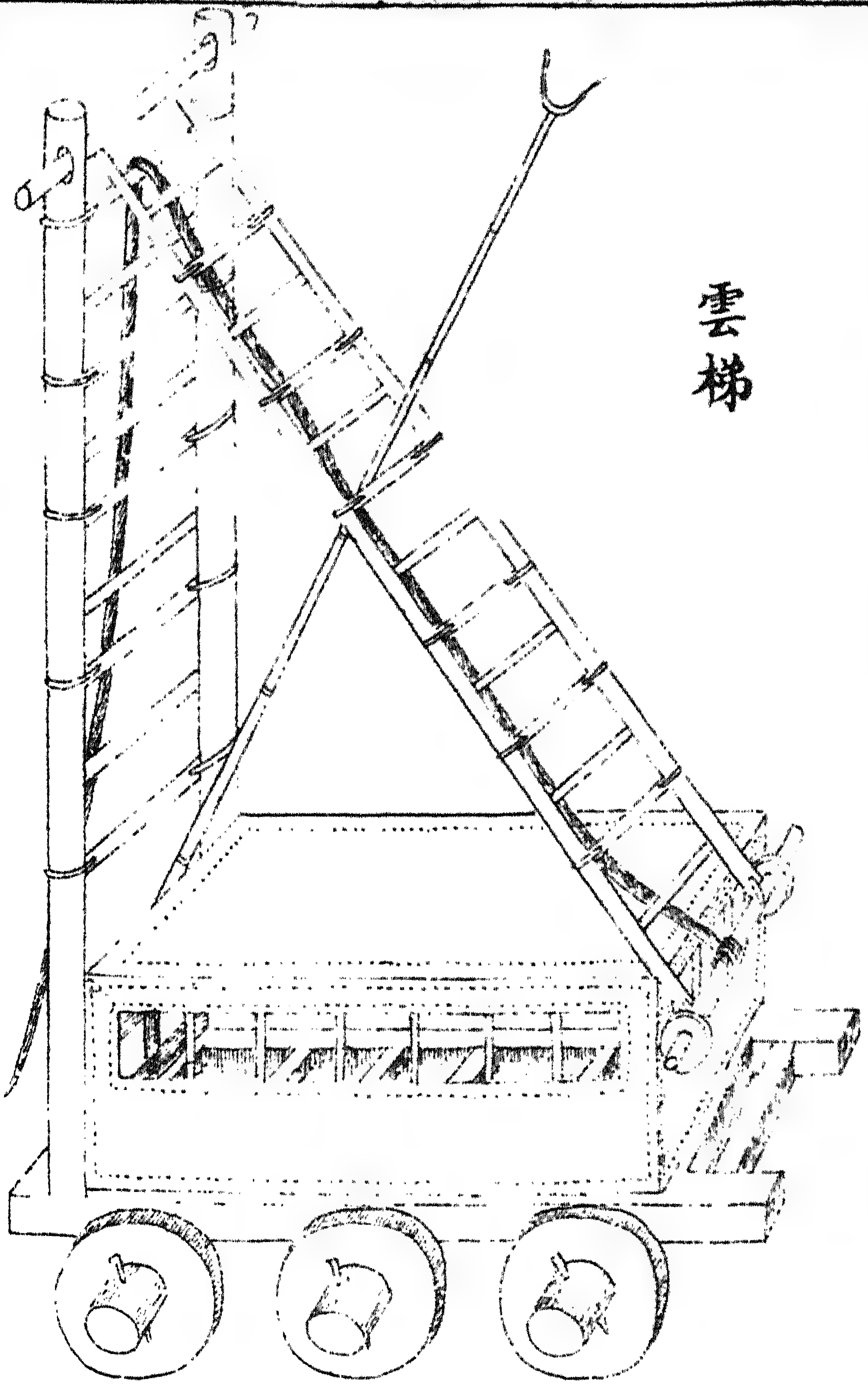


濠橋



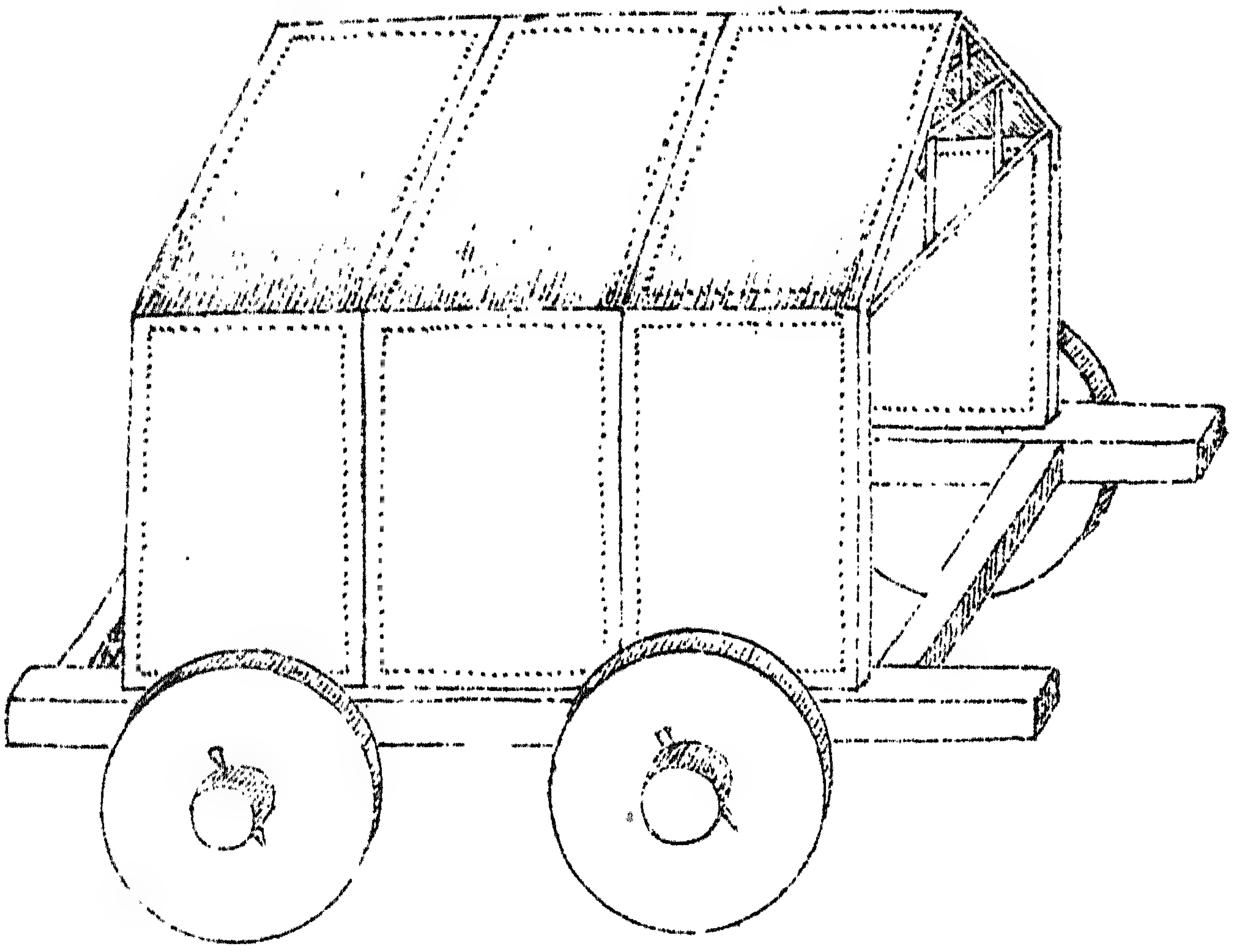
摺疊橋



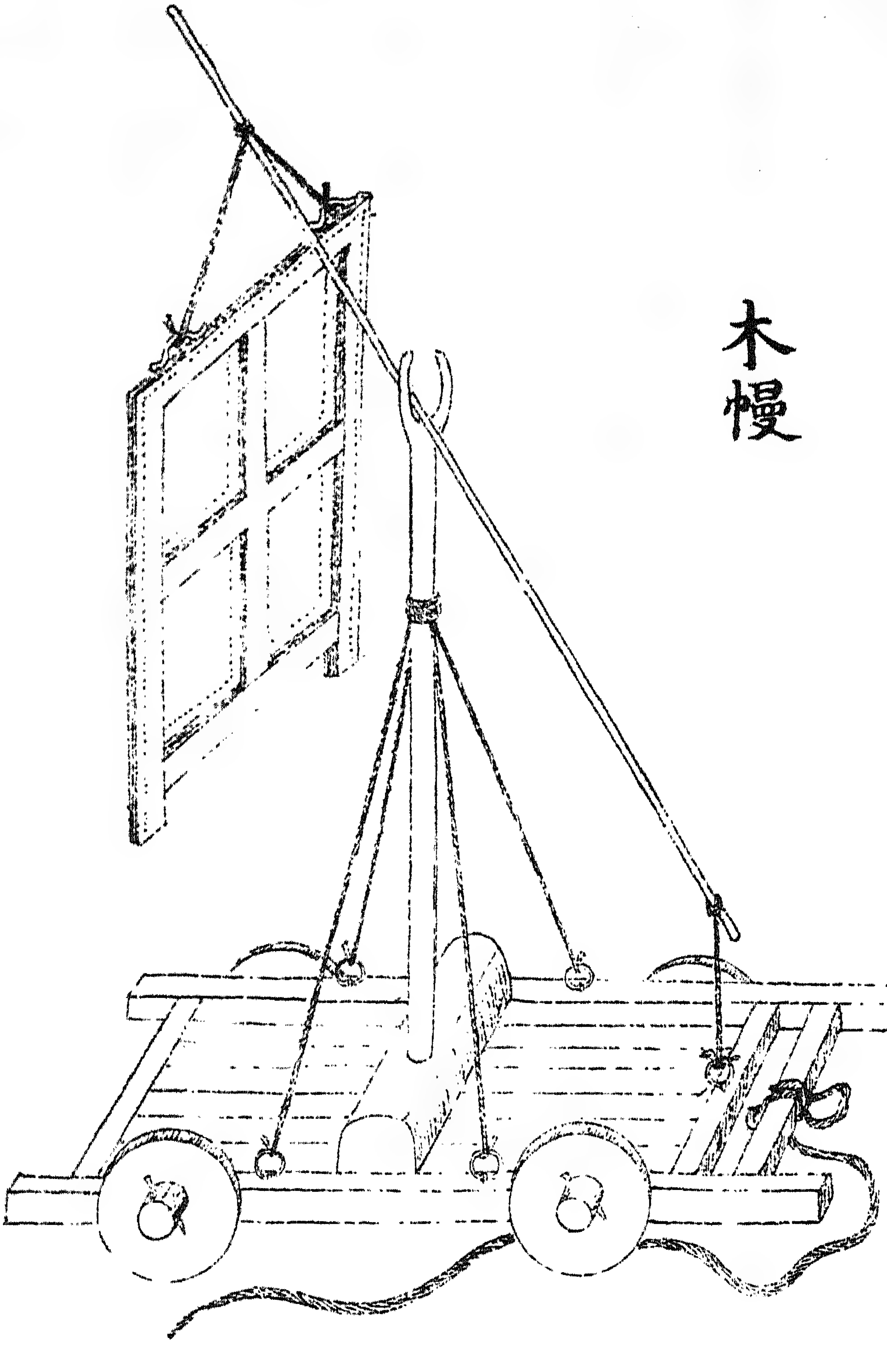


雲梯

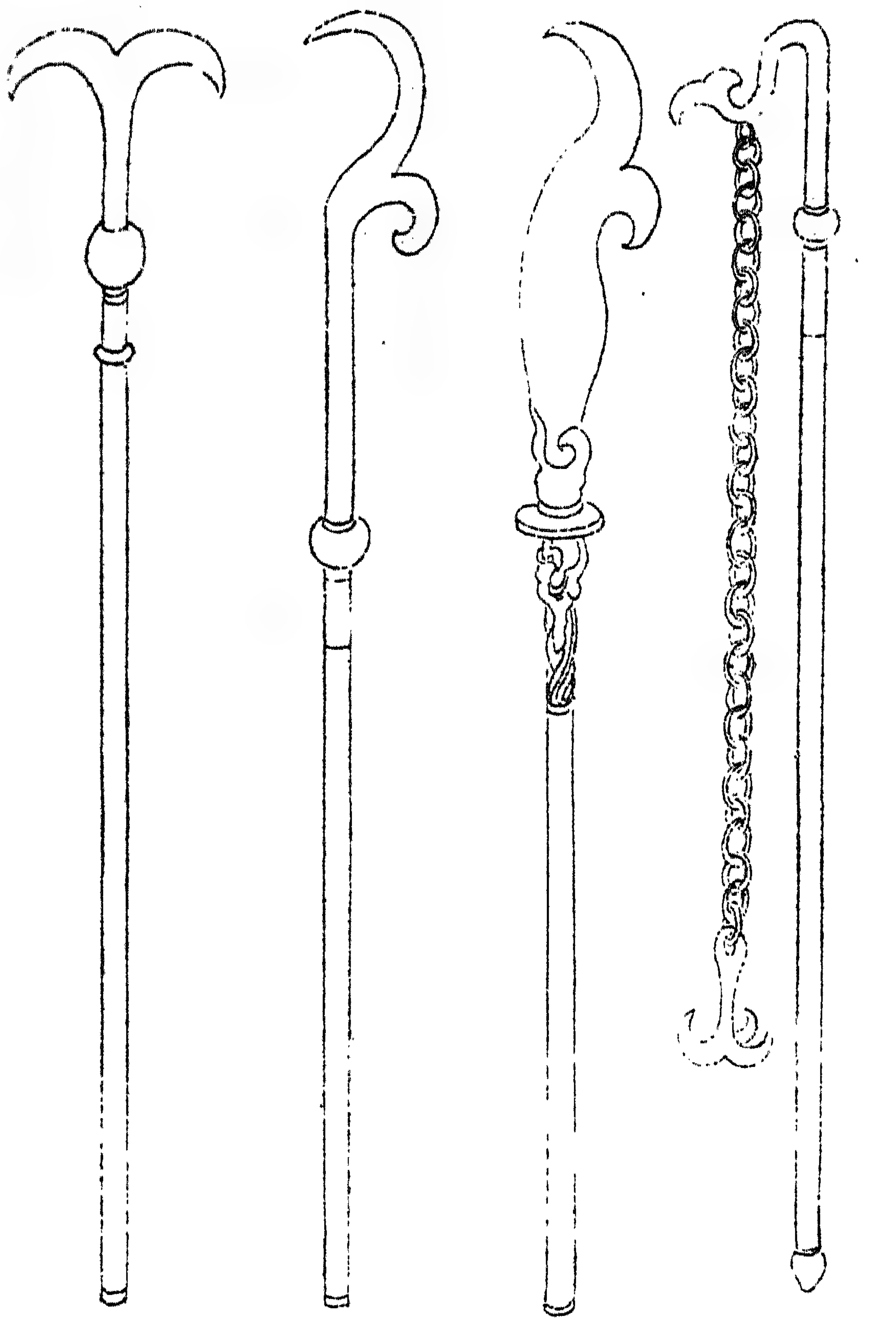
轒轀車

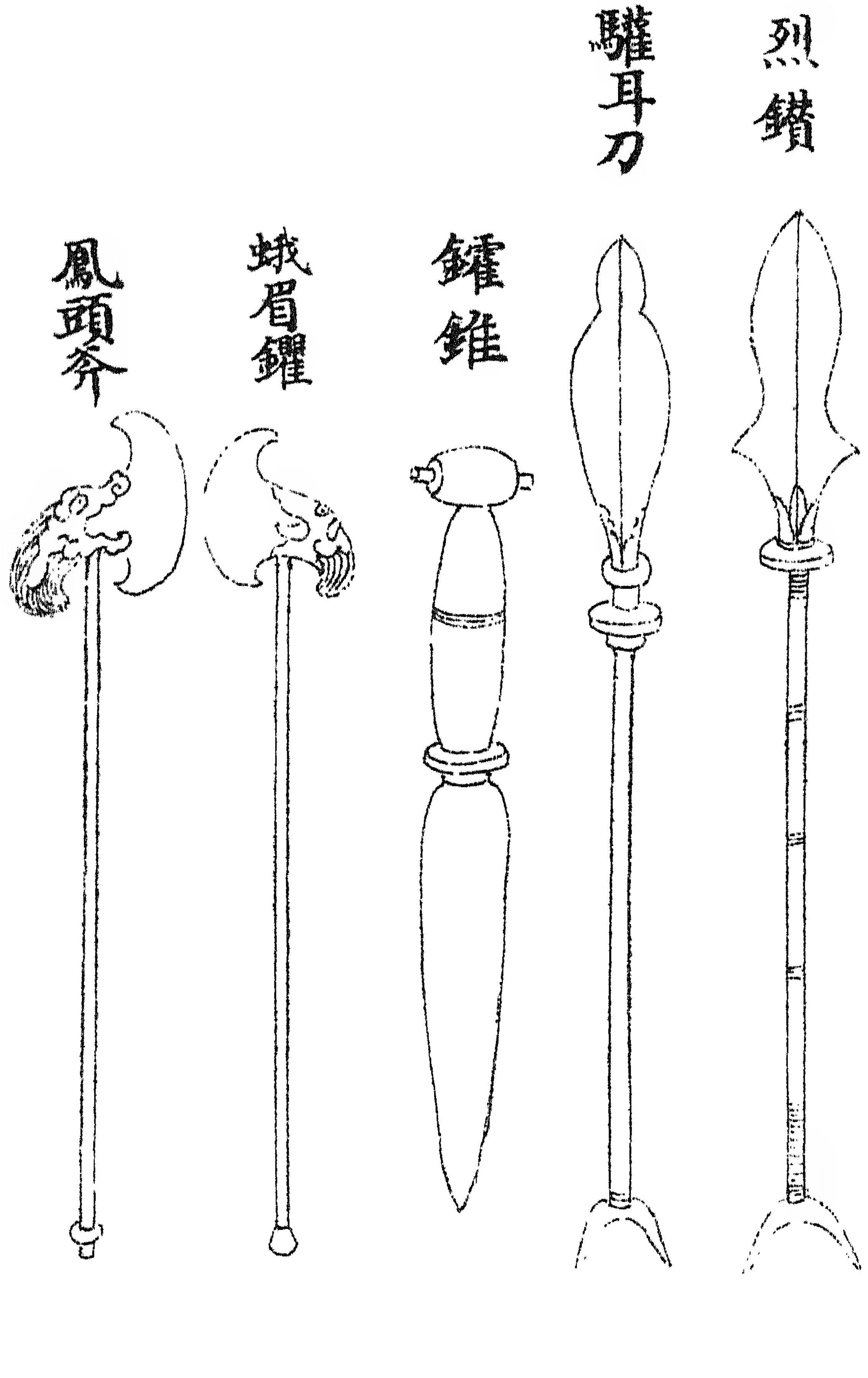


木幔

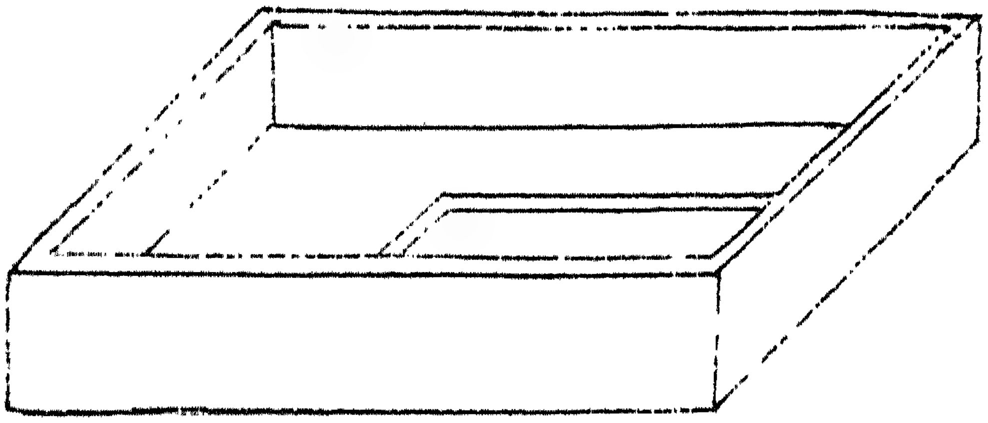


鐵猫　火鈎　火鐮　火叉

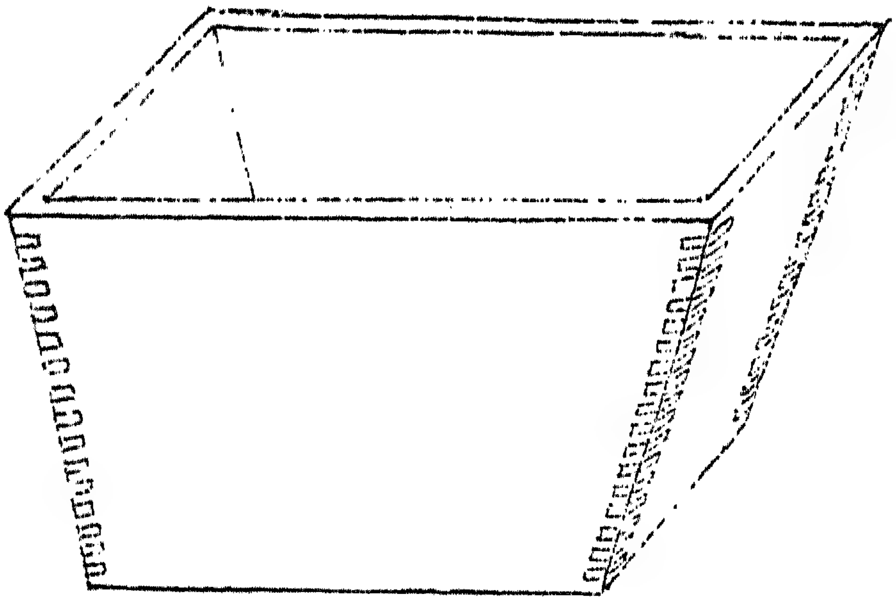



烈鑽
驩耳刀
鑵錐
蛾眉鑺
鳳頭斧

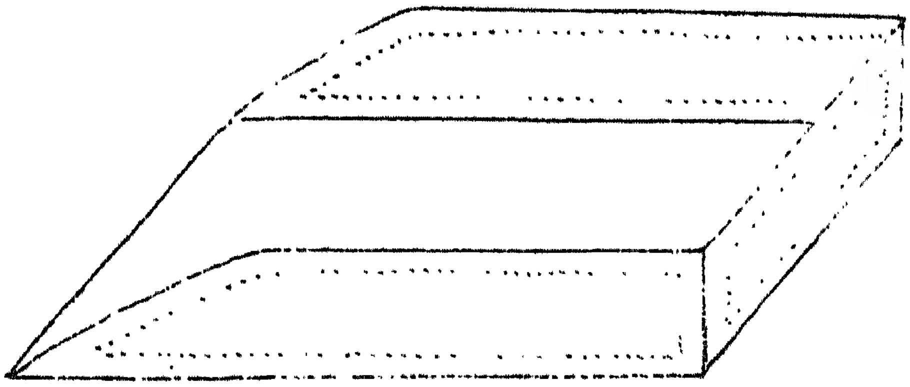
注盤



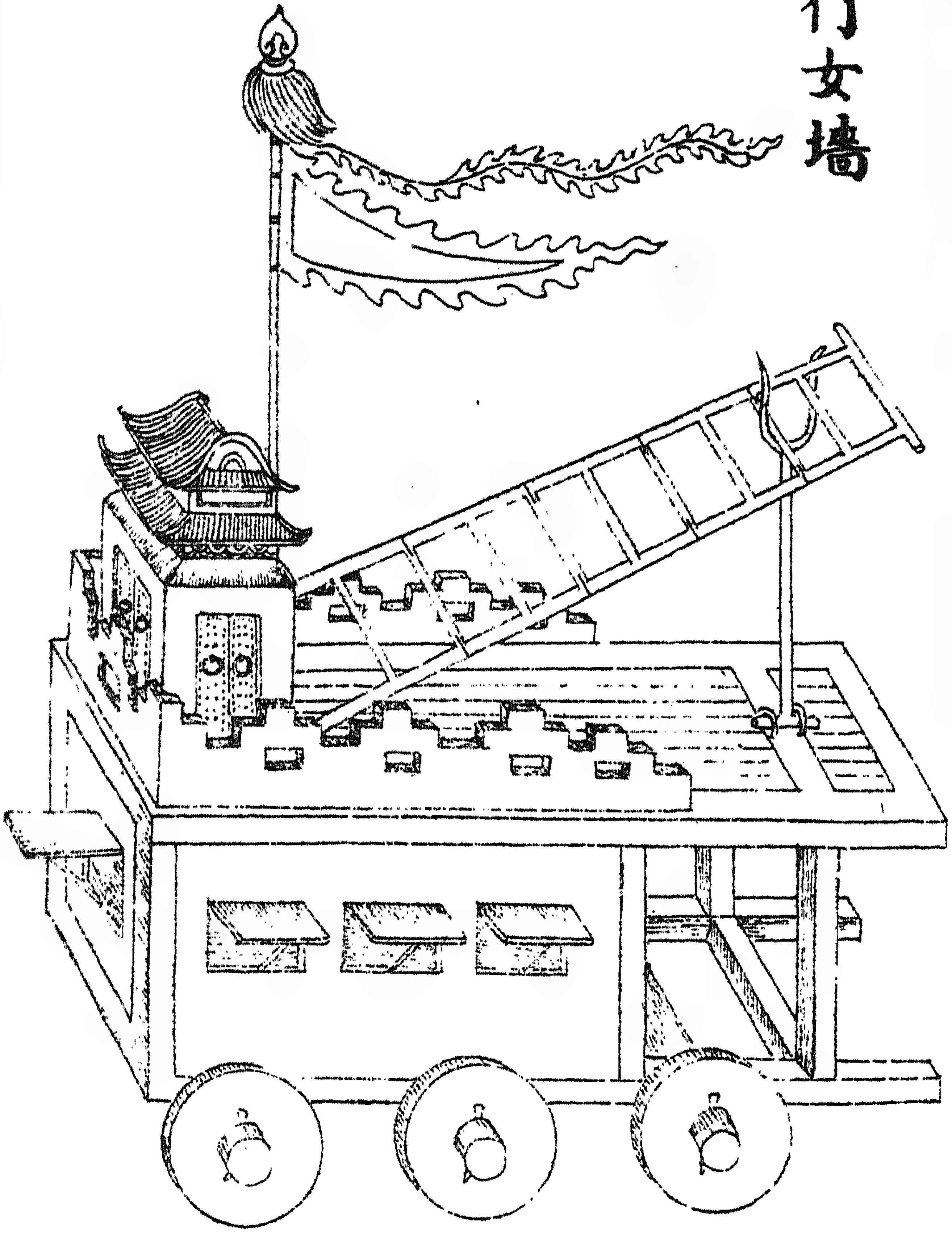
木檻

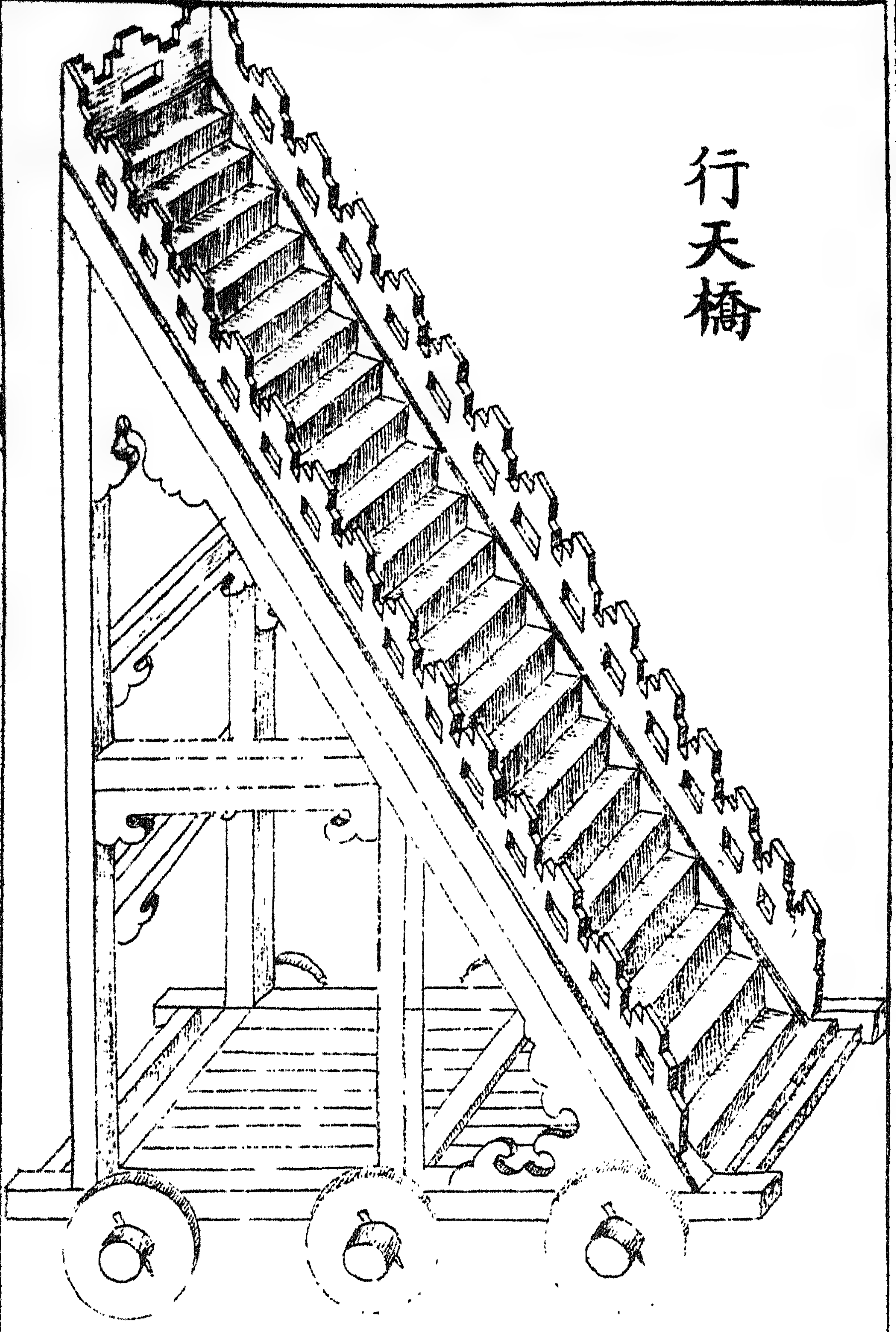


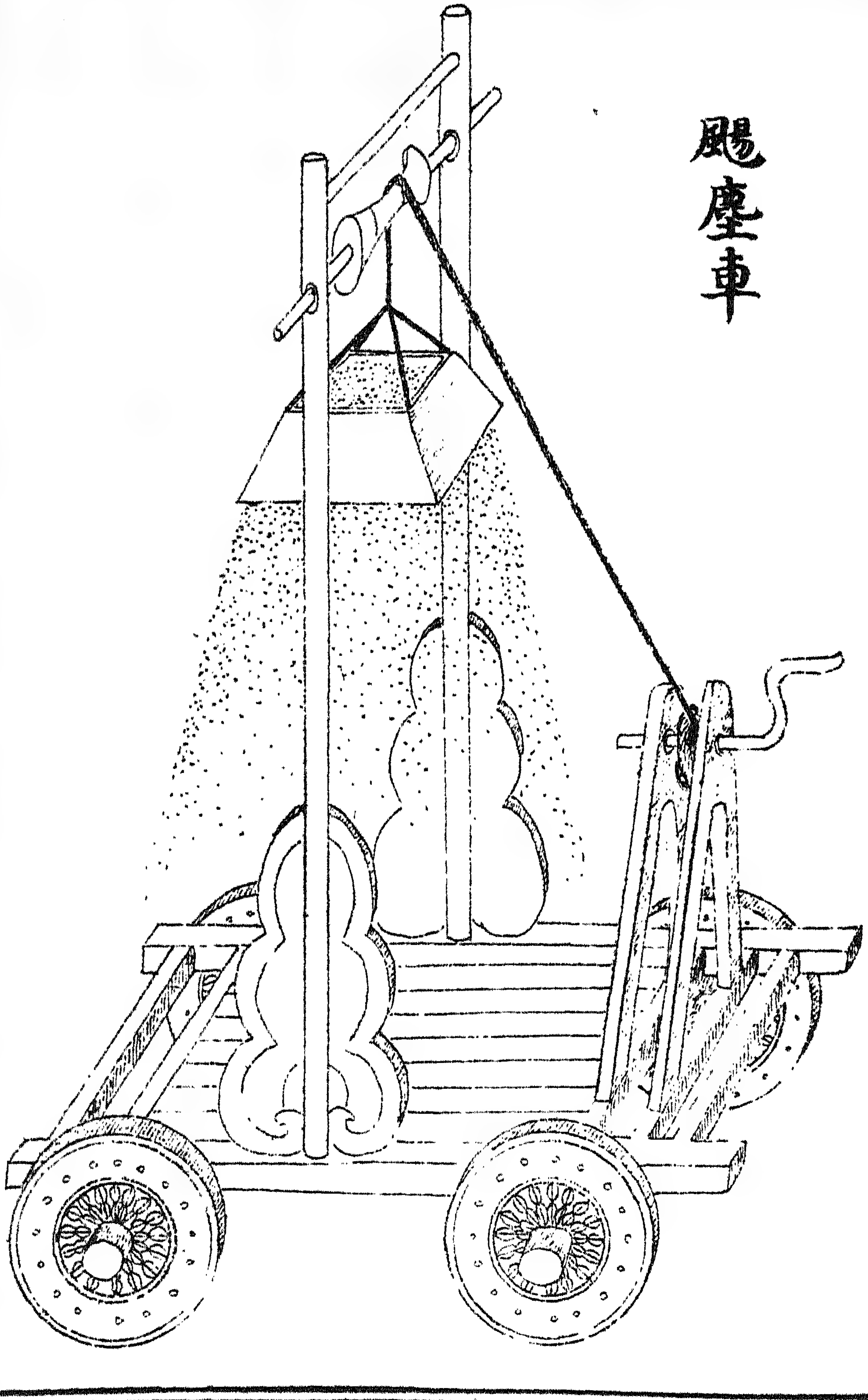
皮透槽



行女墻

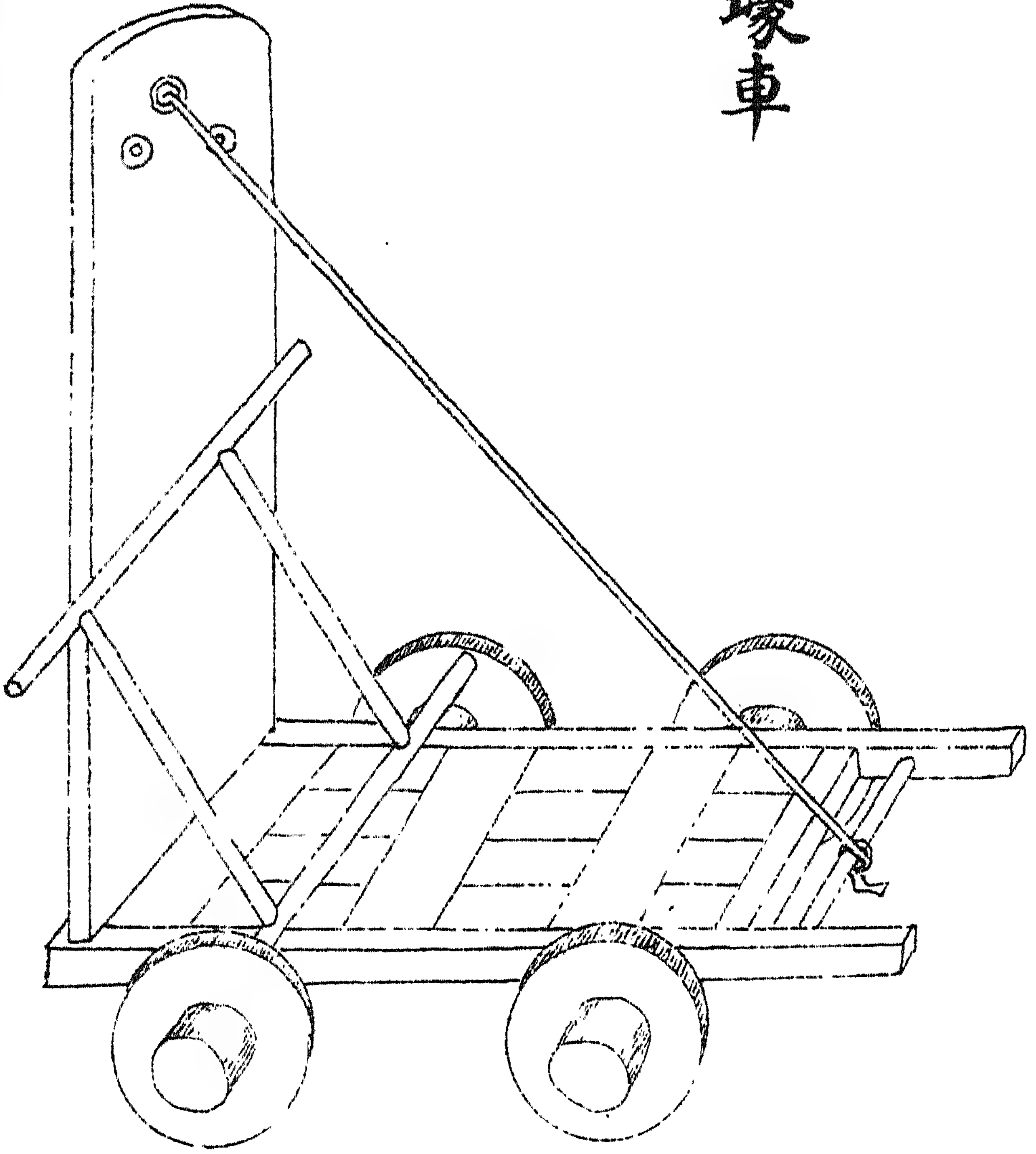



行天橋

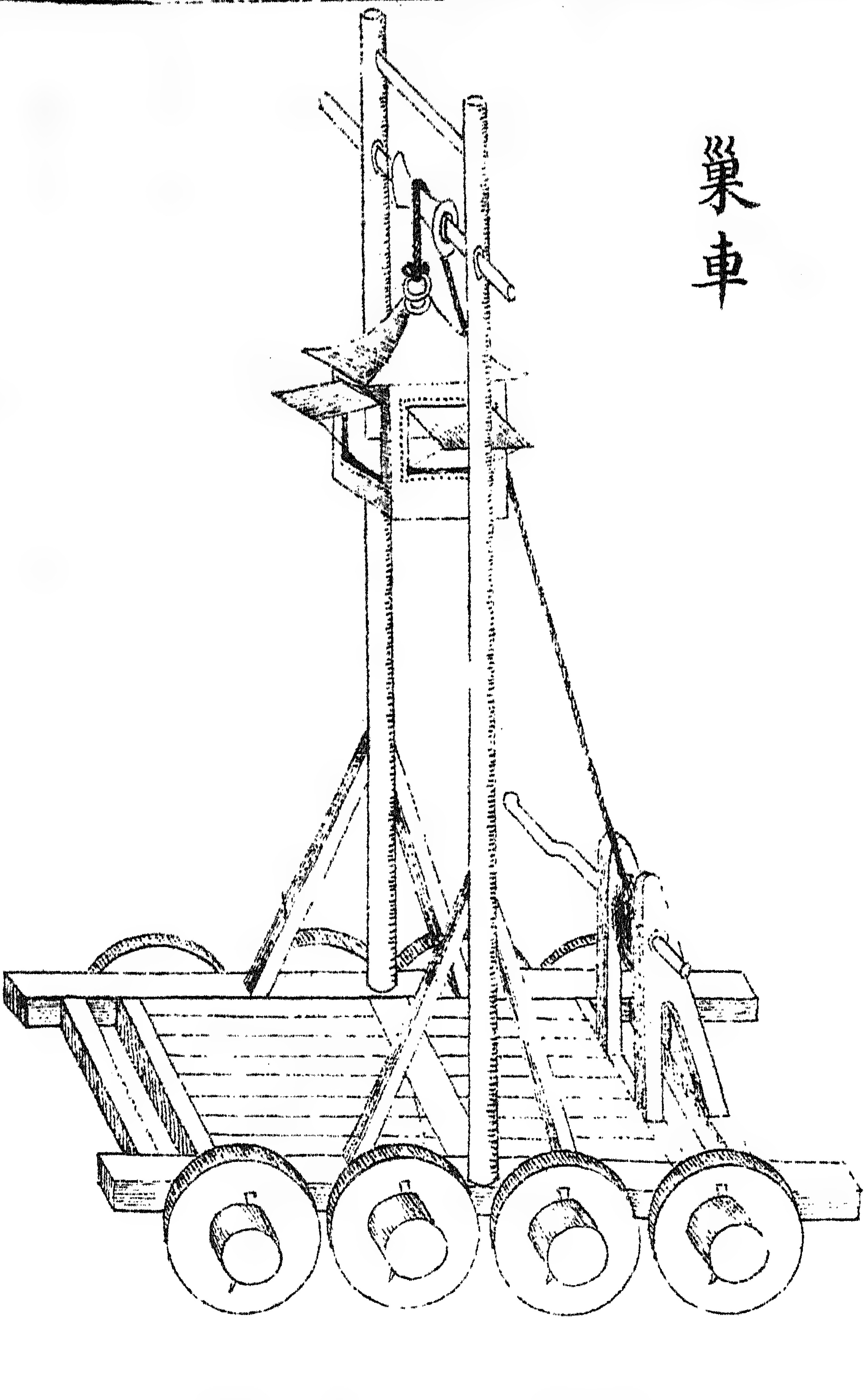


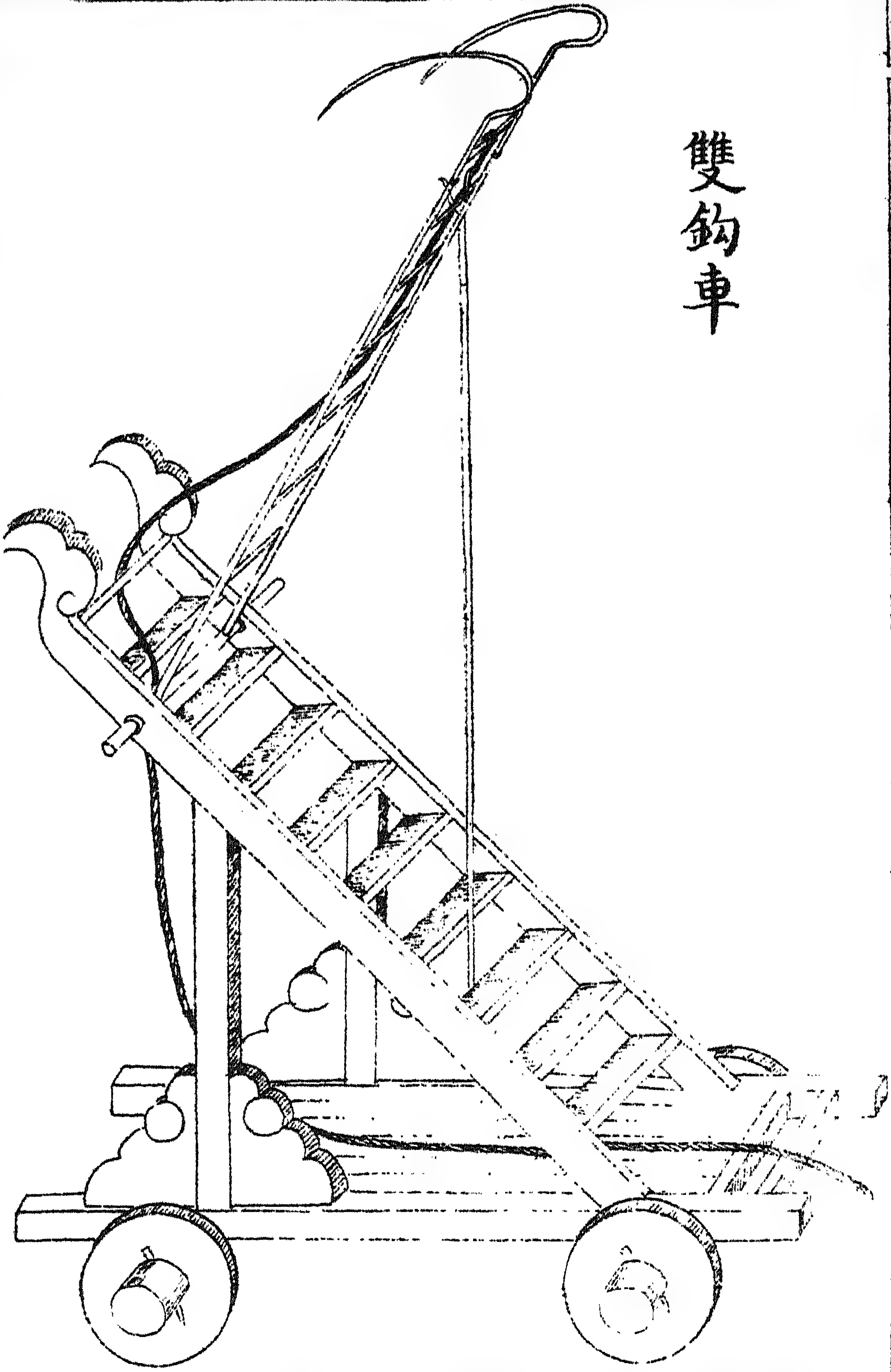
颺塵車

填壕車



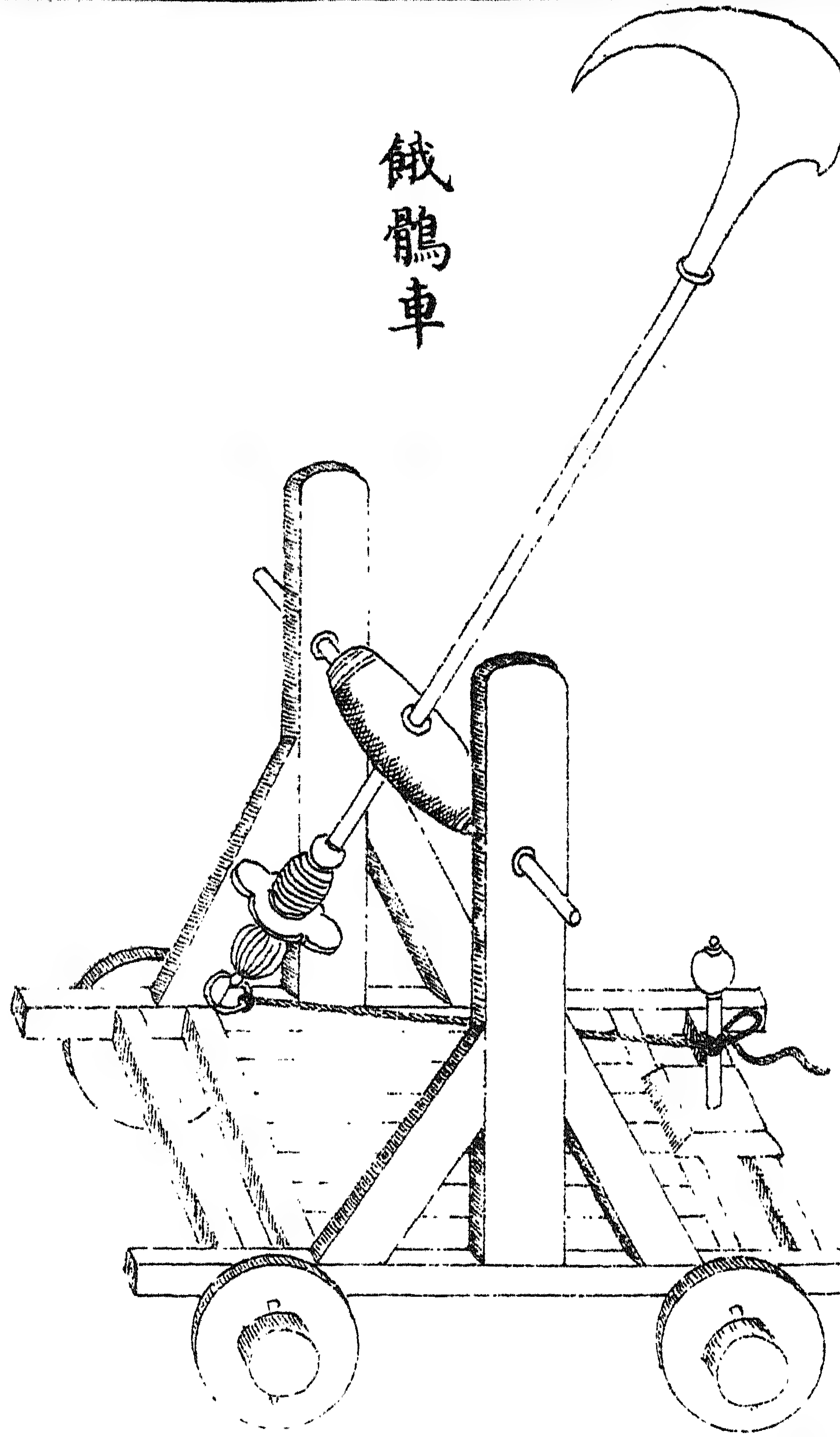
巢車



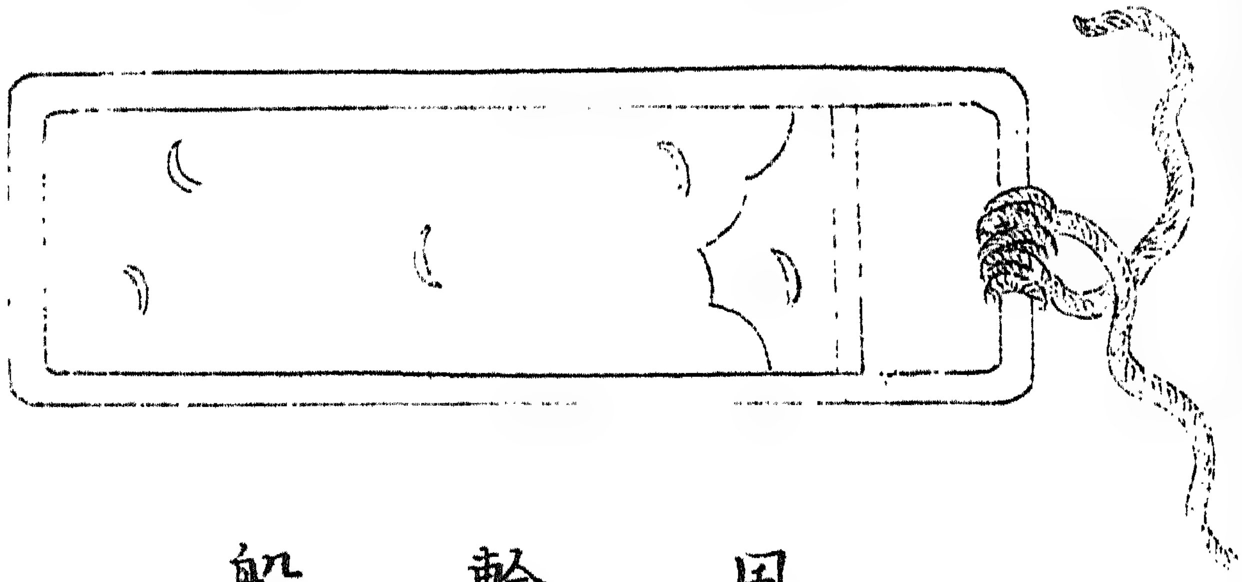


雙鉤車

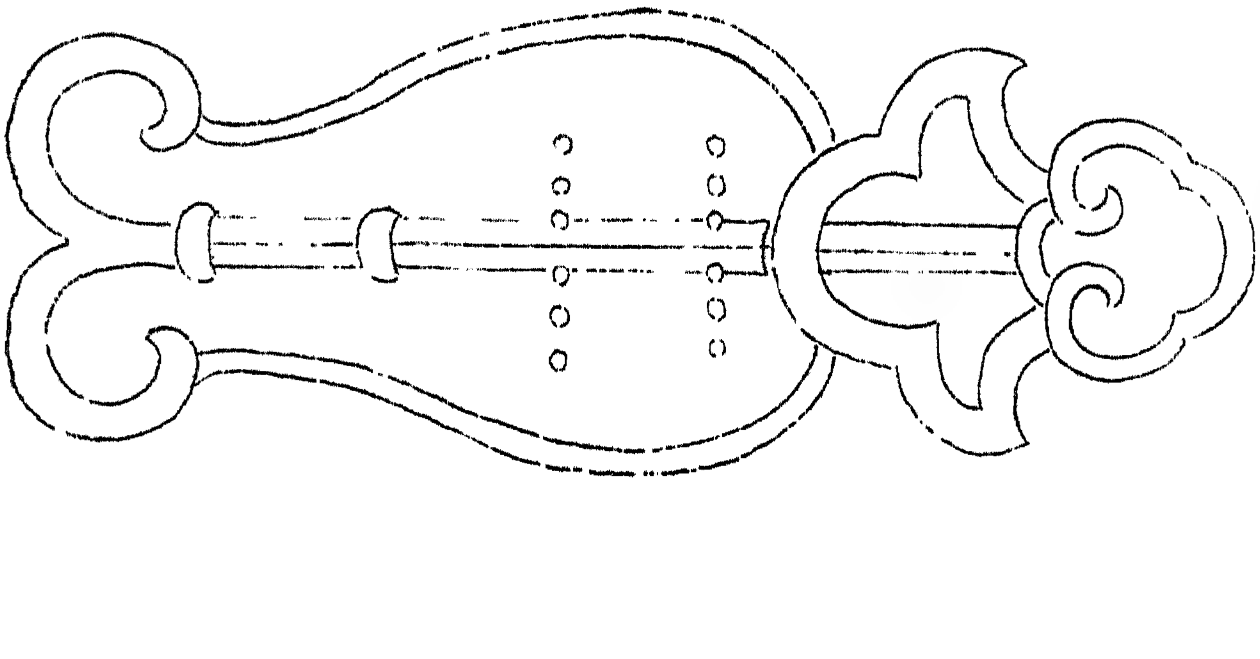
餓鶻車



地戟



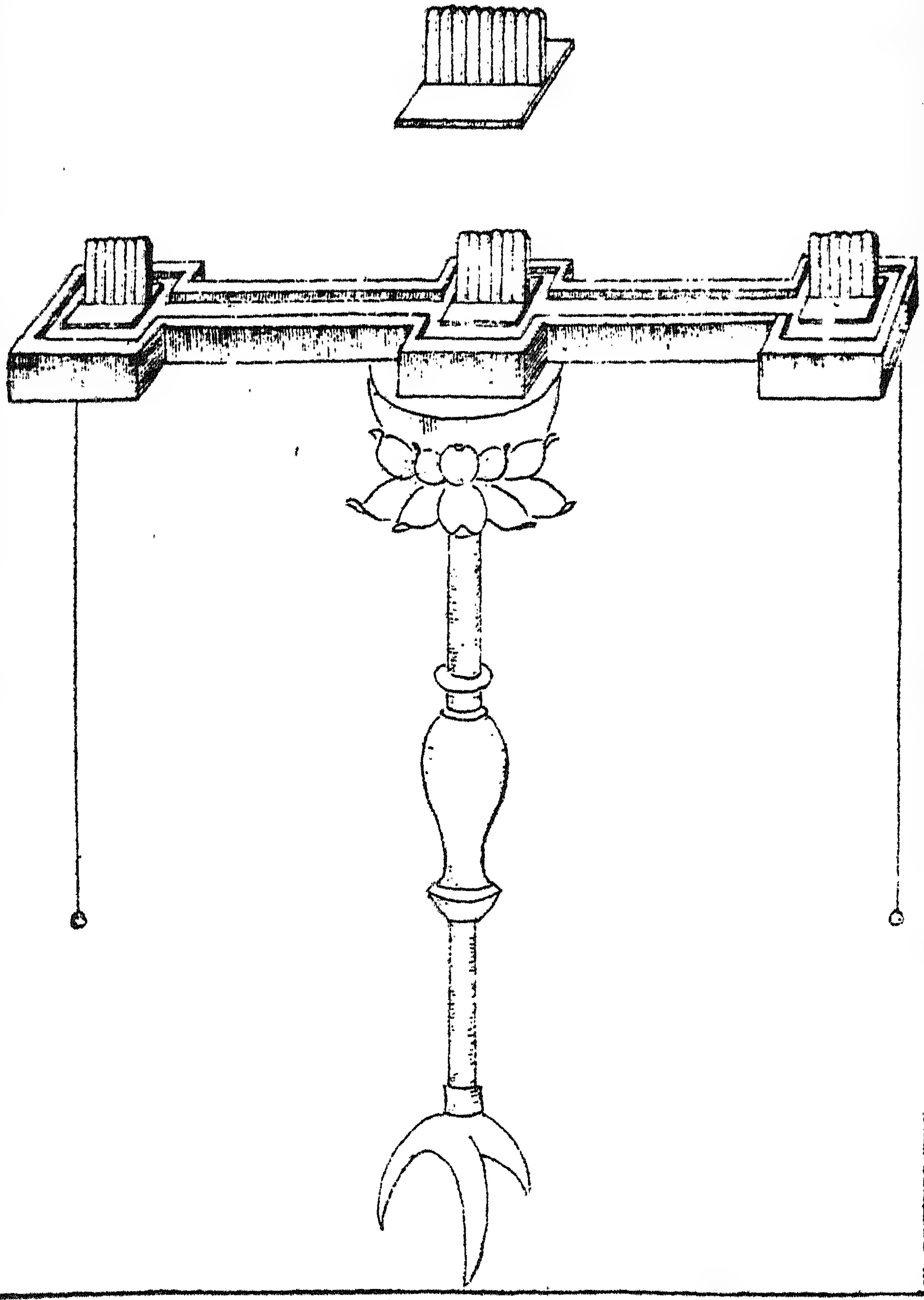
風輪船



右其說不著

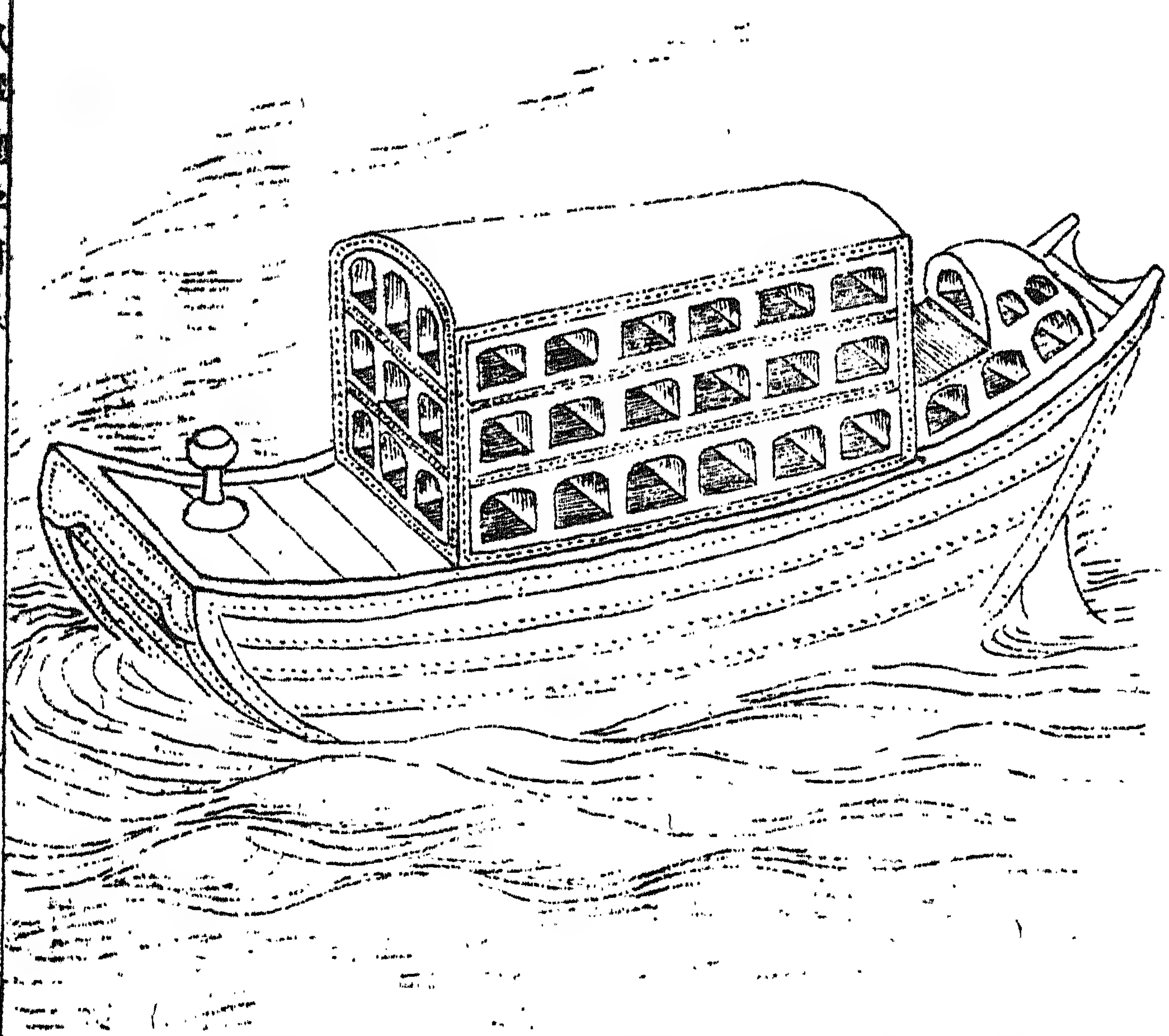
乾隆御覽之寶

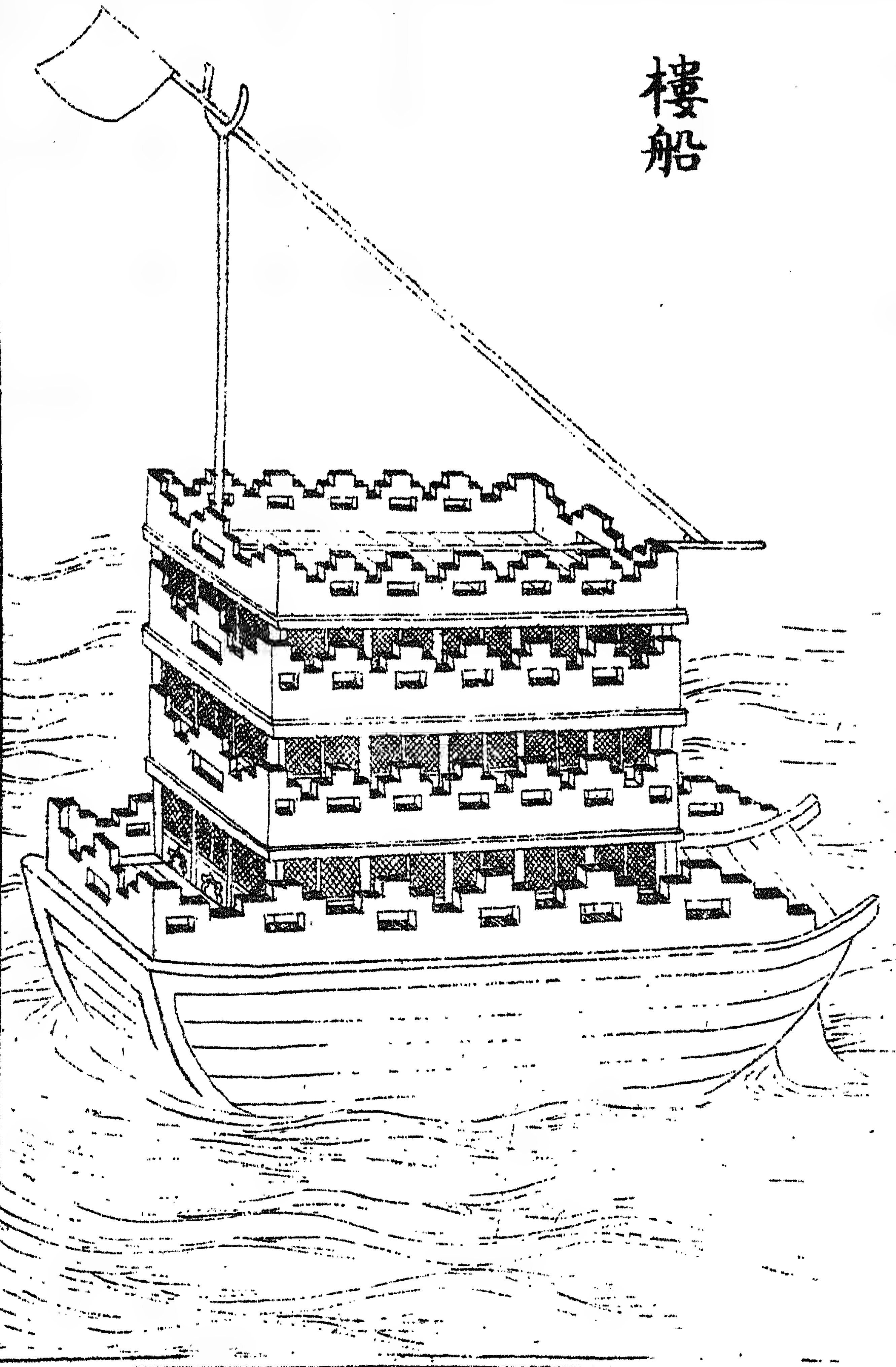
水平



水平者木槽長二尺四寸两頭及中間鑿為三池池橫濶一寸八分縱濶一寸三分深一寸二分池間相去一尺五寸間有通水渠濶二分深一寸三分三池各置浮木木濶狹微小於池箱厚三分上建立齒高八分濶一寸七分厚一分槽下轉為關脚高下與眼等以水注之三池浮木齊起眇目視之三齒齊平則為天下準或十步或一里乃至數十里目力所及置照版度竿亦以白繩計其尺寸則高下丈尺分寸可知謂之水平

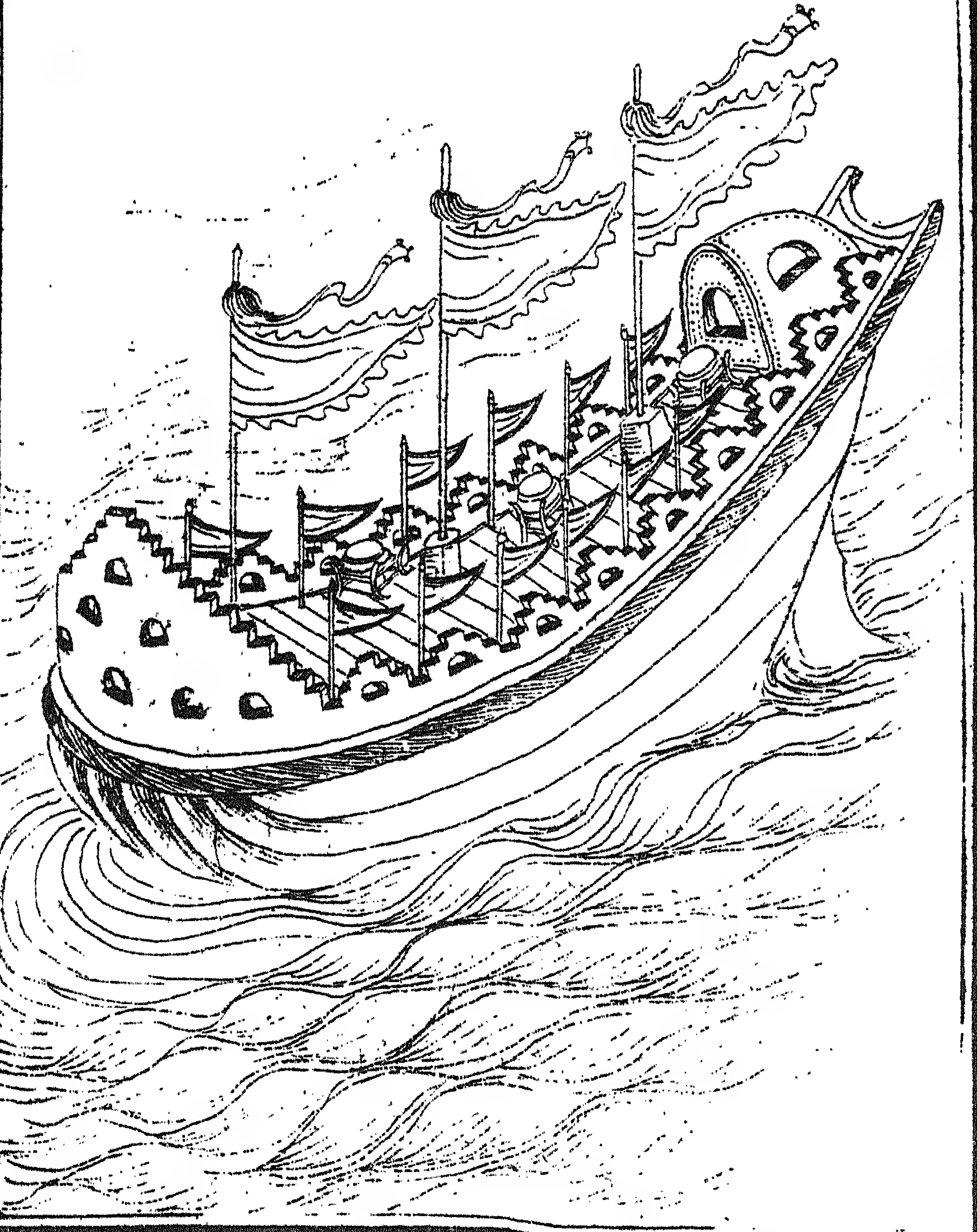
蒙衝



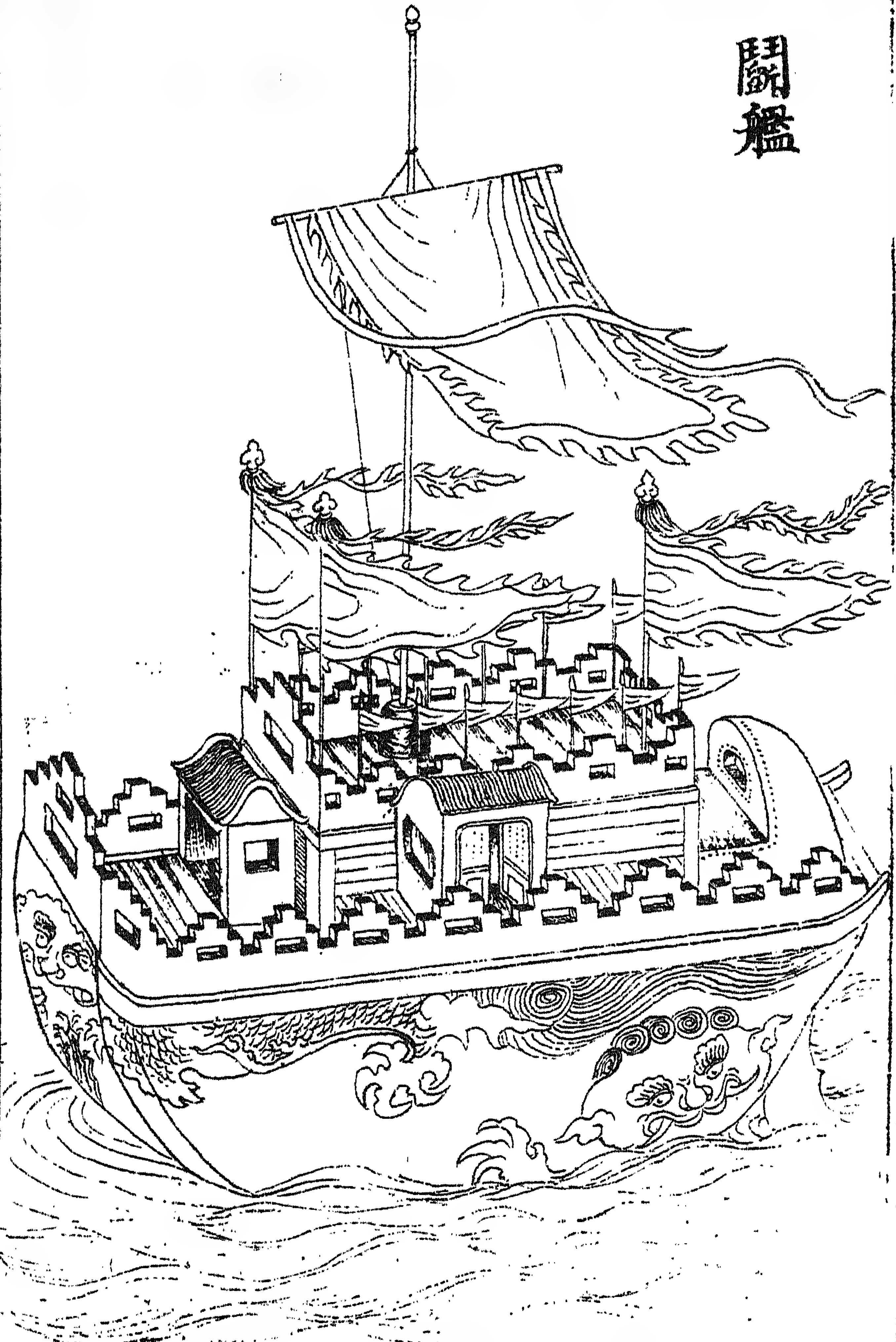


樓船

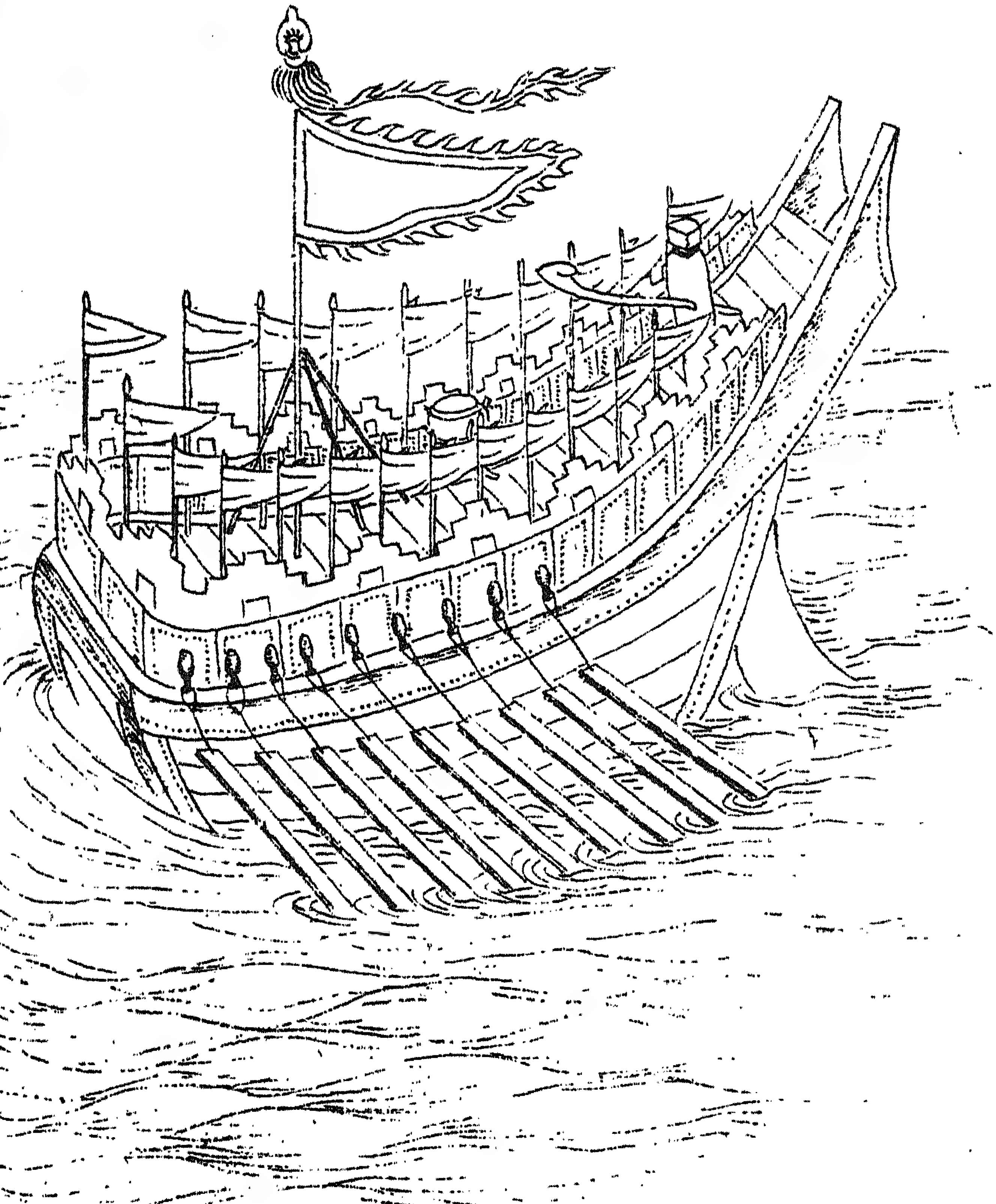
走舸



鬭艦



海鶻



濟水 附

凡軍行遇津渡泛溢及入山谷逢水暴漲止則無舍濟則無舟太公對周武王以飛橋轒轀越溝塹飛江天艎濟大水而不顯制度無以追究然須器用素具乃克無患或有緩急難以齎持故韓信以木罌渡河而虜魏王豹鄧訓以縫革置筏而擊胡此又臨事制宜而利涉者也今以所存法圖之於左

凡軍行渡水上流有浮沫至者須待其定測水不漲則

束草芻亦可用也

凡遇溝澗小水河淺可伐水旁木并枝柯縻以藤蔓絙索推置水中使前後積聚相挽可以渡人

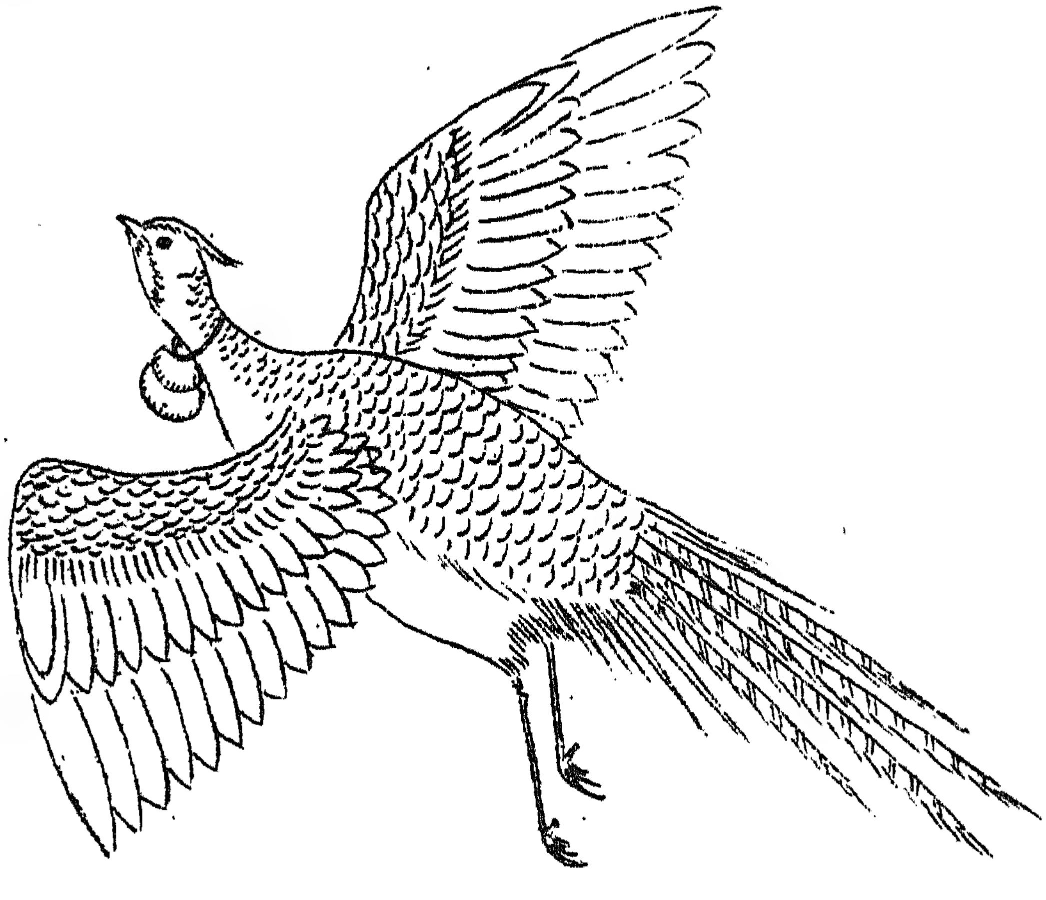
凡大寒欲濟流澌米合以巨繩橫絕水面約澌須臾流澌自合可以濟矣

凡軍行遇溪陂未得濟者則度水濶狹以軍中車用鉄索相維橫絕中流實以土囊以遏水勢水稍淺諸軍可渡

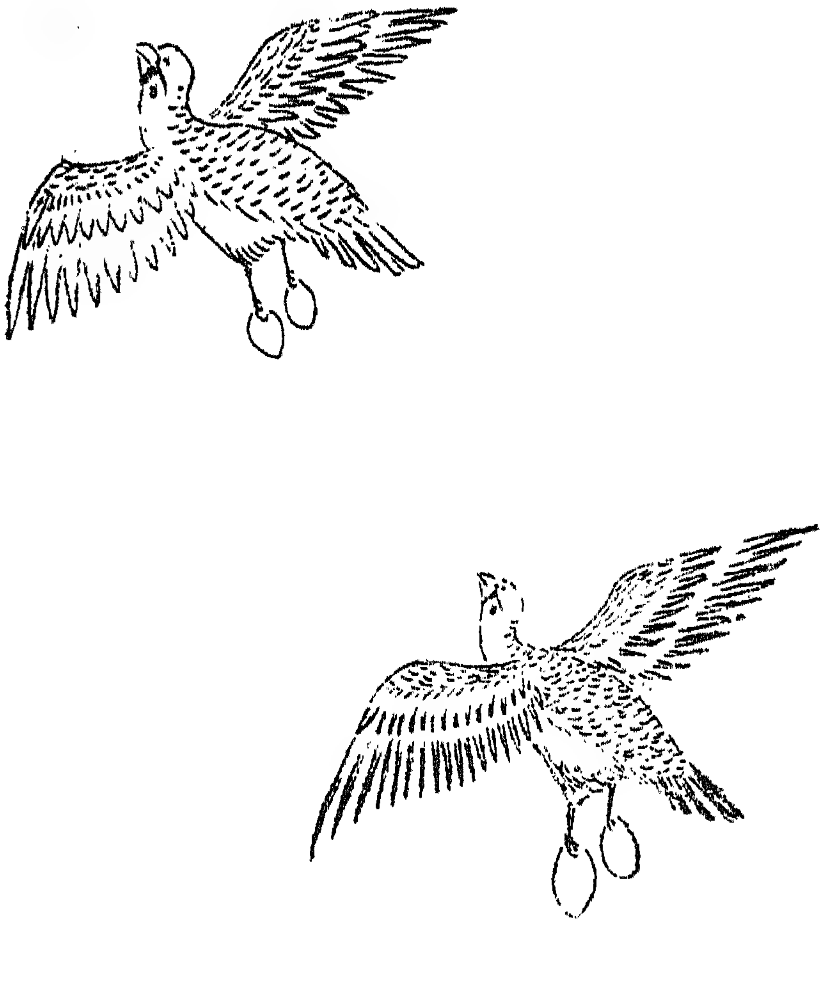
飛絙者募善游水士或使人腋挾浮水繫繩於腰先浮渡水次引大絙於兩岸立大柱急定其絙使人挾絙浮水而過器械載於首如大軍可為數十道渡

木罌縛甕缶以為筏甕缶受二石力勝一人甕間容五寸下以繩勾聯編槍其上形長而方前置筏頭後置稍左右置棹

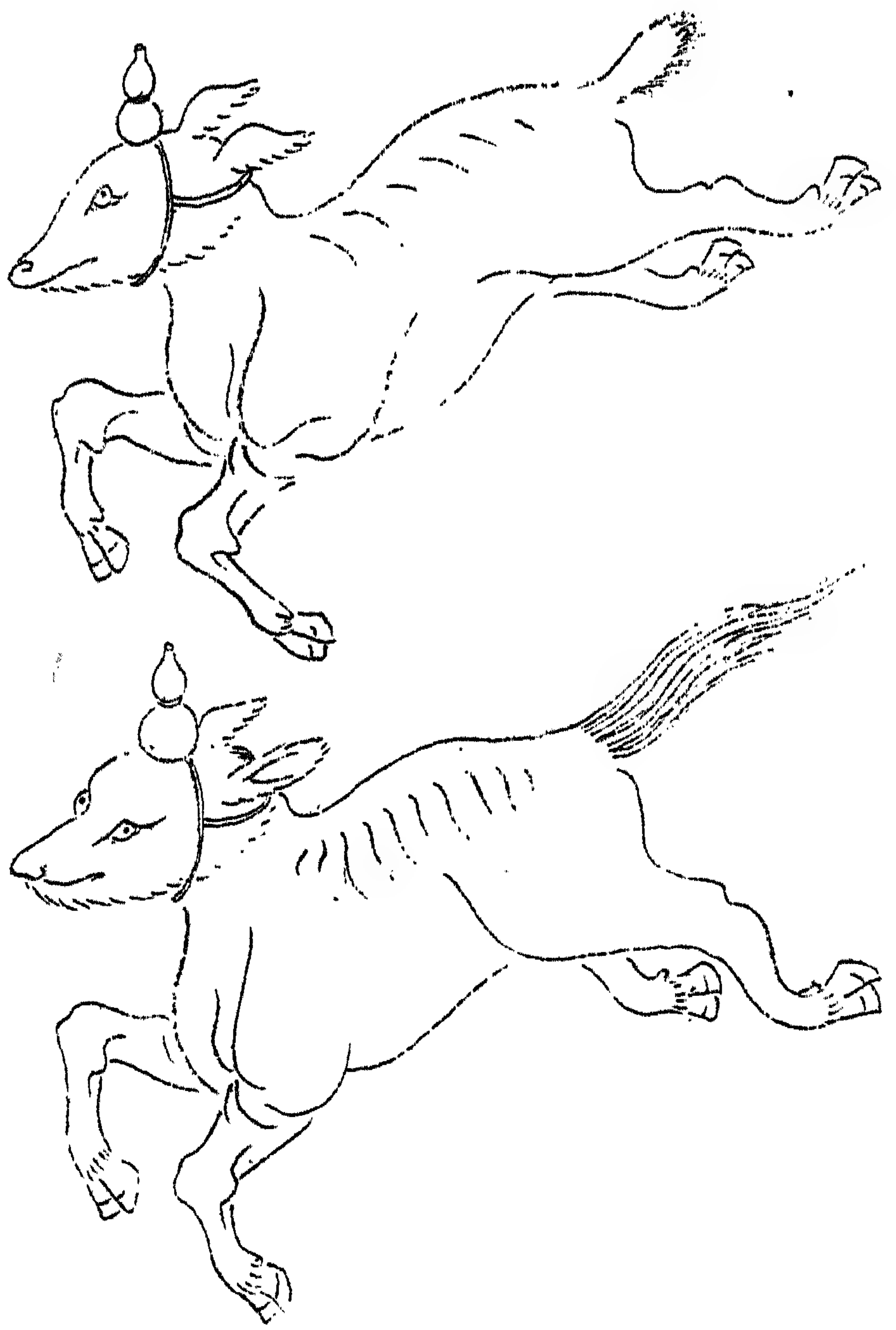
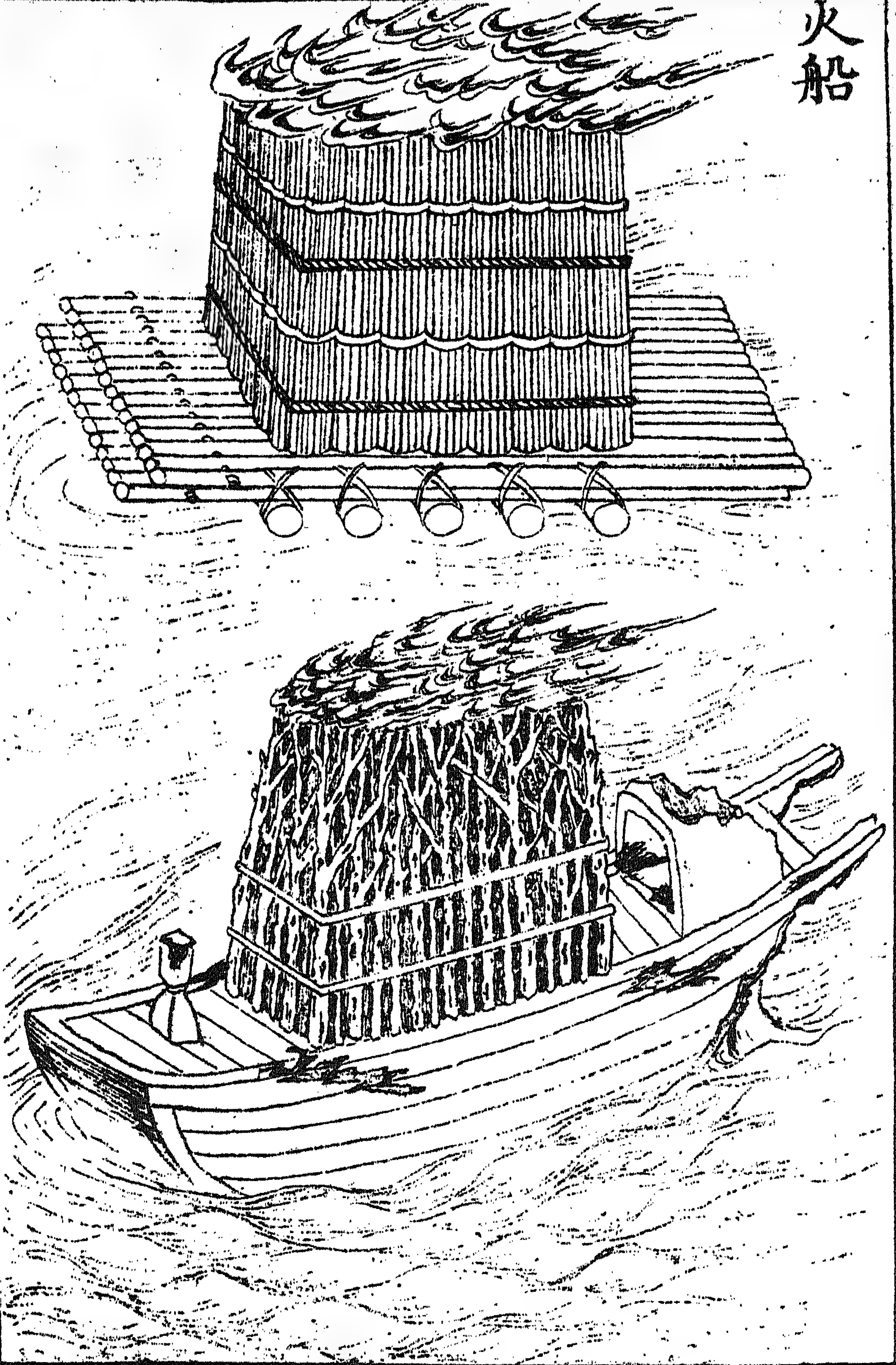
火禽



雀杏



火獸



火船